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International Herald Tribune
Atlantic Institute Survey

Jobs Remain Top Concern For Chief Industrial Nations

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — A climate of international economic defensiveness, centering on fear of unemployment, dominates public opinion in industrial nations whose leaders start their annual economic summit conference Thursday.

Public concern about economic issues has grown steadily, according to surveys in major industrial countries sponsored over the past two years by the International Herald Tribune, the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs and the Louis Harris International polling organization.

This is the fourth of the polls, taken at six-month intervals, to sample opinion on economic and security issues.

Conducted in the United States, Western Europe and Japan, the poll shows economic anxieties

A full report on the survey, Page 7.

are hardening into commercial protectionism, a protectionist trend in which people want to buy goods made in their own country.

Among other findings are the following:
• In a dramatic shift over the last six months, West Germans, after months of agonized domestic debate about military policy, appear to be suddenly reassured on most security and economic issues. They appear slightly more optimistic about the world situation than their allies for the first time since the surveys began.

• Skepticism is rising about international economic cooperation. Analysts attribute this trend to rising trade rivalries and trans-Atlantic financial frictions.

• Fear of international conflict and concern about nuclear weapons, very strong two years ago, have receded from public consciousness now that NATO's deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles has begun and protests have subsided.

• The leading cause of international tension remains the Soviet military buildup, but by sharply smaller margins in most countries.

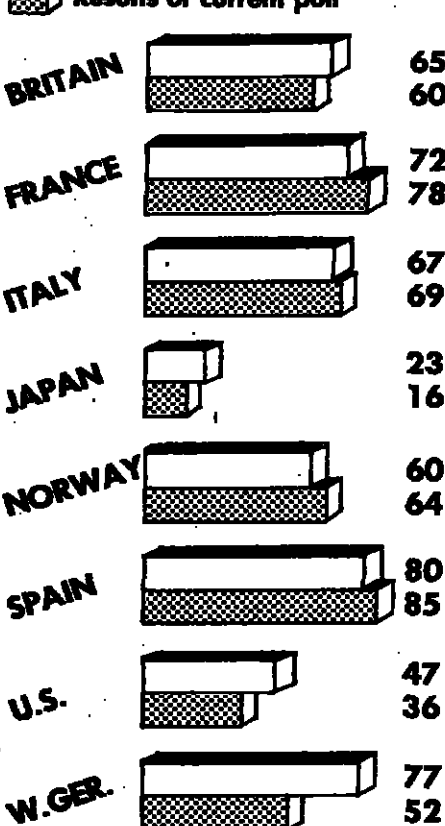
• The promotion of Western security, productive arms control talks and, in general, superpower dialogue, are priorities everywhere, including the United States.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

The Worry Over Work

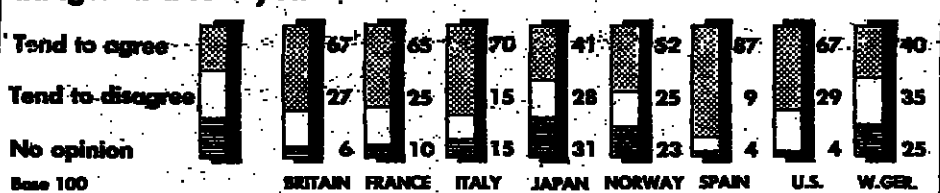
The average from results of the three previous polls.

Results of current poll



Figures represent percentage of respondents rating unemployment as a chief concern.

QUESTION: If people do not adopt the principle of buying products made domestically, the national economy will be in danger in a few years.



Kohl, on Eve of Summit, Urges U.S. To Cut Interest Rates, Budget Deficits

The Associated Press

BONN — The United States must reduce budget deficits and high interest rates that are hampering the world economy, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said Wednesday.

Speaking before lawmakers on the eve of the seven-nation economic summit, Mr. Kohl told the

President Reagan's priority plan to fight terrorism is still being debated after 3 1/2 years. Page 5.

Bundestag that attempts to limit U.S. deficits have not gone far enough.

Europeans have long argued that high U.S. interest rates attract money from Europe that is needed for economic development.

The chancellor's comments appeared to set the stage for a general assault on U.S. fiscal policies at the London conference, which also will include government leaders from the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Canada.

The seven industrialized nations have made good progress on recovery policies they set at a 1983 summit in Williamsburg, Virginia, he said.

Their goals included stable monetary and budget policies, counter-

ing of protectionist tendencies and helping highly indebted developing countries to solve their problems, the chancellor said.

In his reply, the Social Democrat opposition leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel, demanded that Mr. Kohl and the other leaders also discuss the "squandering of the people's riches for military purposes."

■ EC Has Similar Concerns

Officials said Wednesday in Brussels that the European Commission will urge President Ronald Reagan to cut the U.S. budget deficit and interest rates. The Associated Press reported Wednesday. The EC will be represented at the summit by Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission.

EC officials have said high interest rates have caused a sharp drop in exports by developing nations and added that the EC trade deficit with Latin America has quadrupled to \$9 billion in recent years.

EC officials also said they expect Mr. Thorn to express concern about growing protectionist sentiments in the United States.

■ Politics May Top Agenda

Steven R. Weisman of The New York Times reported from London:

Mr. Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher conferred Tuesday amid indications that they would press other Western leaders at the economic summit this week for a commitment to improve efforts to combat terrorism.

U.S. and British officials said they think political issues could overshadow economic matters on the summit agenda.

They said the leaders would pay particular attention to relations with the Soviet Union and the crisis in the Gulf.

Mrs. Thatcher, representing the host country, has been interested in a public statement condemning terrorism ever since a British police officer was killed in April by gunfire from inside the Libyan Embassy.

French officials, however, have belittled the idea of addressing terrorism in an economic summit conference and are considered likely to oppose any sort of public statement.

Mrs. Thatcher was said by British officials to be interested in establishing a blacklist to prohibit diplomats charged with harboring

terrorists or other abuses from being allowed into other countries.

On the other hand, Mrs. Thatcher also has let it be known that she is increasingly concerned about high interest rates and budget deficits in the United States.

British officials said Mrs. Thatcher, who will determine the summit conference agenda, also expects relations with the Soviet Union to be reviewed. She was said to have welcomed Mr. Reagan's conciliatory comments toward the Kremlin in his speech to the Irish Parliament Monday.

Presidential aides said Mr. Reagan was also pleased with reaction to the speech. In it, he reiterated that he was ready to negotiate with the Soviet Union and suggested a new willingness to discuss the Soviet demand for a renunciation of the use of force by Western allies.

A U.S. official said Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher had discussed relations with the Soviet Union at some length during their meeting.

The official said the two leaders both felt the Kremlin is frustrated because of failures in its economy and because of renewed willingness in the West to rebuild its military.

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He added: "It is a formal proposal, but they won't do it, the five — the U.S., Great Britain, France, Germany and Canada. Let them come forward and let them undertake to contribute 658 million rand per annum and to guarantee the security of the people."

The proposal was valid "at any time," said Mr. Botha, who was visiting West Germany as part of an eight-nation tour of Europe.

A South African Embassy spokesman in Bonn, Erik Blumer, said Mr. Botha coupled the offer with Pretoria's original demand for the removal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Mr. Blumer said Mr. Botha had also made the offer to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain in London last week and to Chancel-

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Algeria... 600 Dn. Brazil... 1,500 Re. Canada... 1,300 Can. France... 600 F. Germany... 1,000 M. Italy... 1,000 L. Japan... 1,000 Yen. Korea... 1,000 W. Mexico... 1,000 P. Netherlands... 1,000 G. Norway... 1,000 Kr. Portugal... 1,000 Esc. Saudi Arabia... 1,000 R. Spain... 1,000 Ptas. Sweden... 1,000 Kr. Switzerland... 1,000 Fr. Taiwan... 1,000 N. Turkey... 1,000 L. U.S.A. ... 1,000 D. U.K. ... 1,000 S. Venezuela... 1,000 B. West Germany... 1,000 M. Yugoslavia... 1,000 D. Zaire... 1,000 Z. Zimbabwe... 1,000 Z.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Reagan Makes Plea to Moscow

Pays Tribute To Soviet War Dead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CRICQUEVILLE, France — President Ronald Reagan paid tribute Wednesday to Soviet sacrifices during World War II but used ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of D-Day to appeal to Moscow to "give up the ways of conquest."

In speeches at two memorial services on the cliffs and beaches of Normandy, Mr. Reagan said the United States had learned "bitter lessons from two world wars: It is better to be here ready to protect the peace, than to take blind shelter across the sea, rushing to respond only after freedom is lost."

While other heads of state and government solemnly paid homage to the men who turned the course of World War II 40 years ago, Mr. Reagan renewed the American commitment to the Western alliance.

At the stark setting of Pointe du Hoc, where Army Rangers scaled 150-foot (50-meter) cliffs in the some of the bloodiest fighting of D-Day, Mr. Reagan spoke of countries that were to be "liberated" by the Allies and later "lost" to Soviet occupation.

"The great sadness of this loss echoes down to our own time in the streets of Warsaw, Prague, and East Berlin," he declared. "Soviet troops that came to the center of this continent did not leave when peace came."

"In truth, there is no reconciliation we would welcome more than a reconciliation with the Soviet Union so, together, we can lessen



At Utah Beach, from right, President Reagan, Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg, Queen Elizabeth, President Mitterrand, King Baudouin of Belgium, King Olaf of Norway, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada.

the risks of war, now and forever," Mr. Reagan said, echoing a major speech he made in January.

Soviet historians have accused the West of overplaying the "Overlord" landings in Normandy and ignoring the importance of the Soviet war effort.

Mr. Reagan said that the 40th anniversary of D-Day was a fitting occasion to remember the great losses suffered by the people of the Soviet Union during World War II.

"I tell you from my heart that we

in the United States do not want war," he said. "We are ready to seize the beachhead — but there must be some sign from the Soviet Union that they are willing to move forward, that they will give up the ways of conquest."

Standing in front of a dagger-shaped stone memorial to the Rangers, 135 of whom were killed or wounded in the first two days of Normandy fighting, Mr. Reagan said:

"These are the boys of Pointe du

Hoc. These are the men who took the cliffs. These are the champions who helped free a continent. These are the heroes who helped end a war."

Along among the battle sights which stretch along 50 miles (80 kilometers) of Normandy beaches, Pointe du Hoc preserves the memory of 1944 with gaping bomb craters, blockhouses and rusting barb wire.

The president and Nancy Reagan knelt in silent prayer at the

Omaha Beach Chapel and toured the Normandy American Cemetery where a sea of white crosses and Stars of David mark the graves of 9,386 U.S. servicemen.

Mr. Reagan stopped to lay a bouquet of red and white carnations and blue iris on the grave of Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt Jr., son of President Theodore Roosevelt and a winner of the nation's highest decoration, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

298 Die as Troops Storm Sikh Shrine

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Nearly 300 persons were killed in fierce hand-to-hand fighting when troops backed by armored vehicles stormed the Golden Temple of Amritsar to crush besieged Sikh extremists, an Indian Army commander said Wednesday.

Lieutenant General K. Sundarji, who heads the Western Command, said troops also moved into 38 other Sikh shrines, five Hindu temples and one mosque throughout the troubled northern state of Punjab to arrest troublemakers. No casualties were reported in those operations.

At a press conference in Chandigarh, the capital of Punjab, General Sundarji said 250 Sikh militants and 48 members of the security forces died in fighting Tuesday night and early Wednesday inside the Golden Temple complex, the holiest Sikh shrine, which dates back to the 16th century.

[Late Wednesday night, an official spokesman in Chandigarh said that the army was in control of all buildings within the temple grounds and active resistance had stopped. Mopping-up operations were proceeding, the spokesman said.]

General Sundarji put the number of wounded at 150 and he said 450 Sikh extremists were captured.

The fate of a Sikh extremist, Jarnail Singh Bhindranvale, was unknown, although police sources earlier said he and 14 followers were holed up inside the complex's main shrine, keeping troops at bay with heavy gunfire.

"Our mission was very difficult. We went in with great sorrow and reverence, with prayers on our lips," the general said. Mopping-up operations were still going on inside the temple during his press conference.

All India Radio quoted some of the 200 who left the complex Tuesday as saying that militants were planning to blow up the domed shrine containing the Sikh Holy Book, General Sundarji said the Akal Takht, or throne of the timeless god, was considerably damaged.

Police sources said the assault troops used mortars, anti-tank rockets and machine guns.

Immediately after the announcement, Sikh youths in Kashmir attacked police vehicles and set fire to state property, the Press Trust of India news agency said. One policeman was reported killed.

General Sundarji said a large quantity of arms and ammunition, including 40 machine guns, shotguns and rocket launchers, were seized.

Military officials said Harchand Singh Longowal, the moderate leader of the Akali Dal party, and G.S. Thora, head of the shrine's management committee, who were both inside the temple complex, had earlier surrendered to security forces.

A government spokesman said that troops occupied the hostels and offices within the temple compound, but said shooting was coming from the shrine itself, a golden-domed building surrounded by water.

There is a news blackout on events in Punjab and 24-hour curfews in major towns. The army was ordered into the state over the weekend.

It was believed to be the second time in nearly 30 years that security forces had entered the Golden Temple complex, regarded by Sikhs as a sanctuary. Indian newspapers said Wednesday that police entered the temple grounds in the

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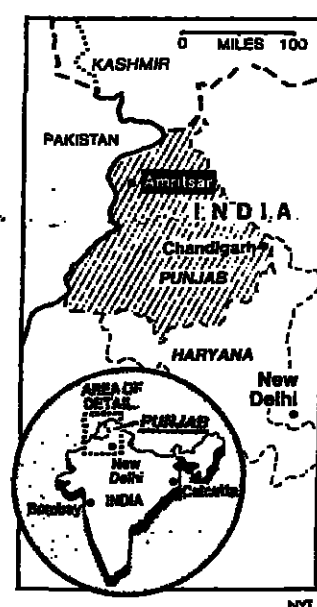
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Mondale Attains Delegate Majority

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — Walter F. Mondale gained enough delegates Wednesday for a first-ballot victory at the Democratic national convention and called on his rivals to support him.

"The race for the majority is now over," the former vice president told a crowd of supporters as he reached the required 1,967 delegates. "Today I'm pleased to claim victory and I will be the nominee of the Democratic Party."

Mr. Mondale's victory came not in the final primaries on Tuesday, in which Senator Gary Hart scored an overwhelming victory in California, but by convincing a handful of uncommitted delegates that he was too close to be denied the nomination.

Representative Gillis W. Long of Louisiana, the chairman of the House Democratic Caucus, who reportedly had been considering leading a revolt of delegates to Mr. Hart, sent Mr. Mondale a note in which he urged party faithful to unite behind the front-runner.

But Mr. Hart insisted the race was not over and said he was intensively courting uncommitted and unpledged delegates.

"Welcome to overtime," the Colorado senator cheerfully said Wednesday at a news conference in Los Angeles. "The one thing that can be said about this nomination race is that it is not over. We have just finished the primaries and caucus states and now our task is to recruit the uncommitted, the unpledged delegates."

Mr. Hart said his victory in California, which he termed "spectacular," would send a "powerful signal to the party" when it considers which candidate has the best chance to defeat President Ronald Reagan in November.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson also

said at a morning news conference in Los Angeles, "The delegates in my judgment haven't yet made the judgment to put Mondale over the top. The delegates this time around invoke their conscience."

Under this year's Democratic convention rules, delegates can switch at any time, so no nomination can be called secure until the convention roll call.

Mr. Mondale, at his St. Paul rally, said that Democrats have fought bitterly over the nomination this year, "but our bonds are stronger than our battles."

The time had come, he said, to get on with the goal of defeating Mr. Reagan. "I will make the general election a contest between two visions of America," he added.

Mr. Mondale said his count showed 2,008 delegates "pledged to support me."

The latest United Press International count showed Mr. Mondale with 1,969 delegates to 1,212 for Mr. Hart and 367 for Mr. Jackson. Fifty-eight were pledged to others and 219 were uncommitted.

Mr. Mondale had hoped that Tuesday's primary elections in five states would give him enough delegates to claim the nomination before the convention. But mostly because of Mr. Hart's strong showing in California, he fell just short of the needed number.

Results of those races, with nearly complete results in all five states:
• In California, there was no statewide vote for the presidential candidates. But in the statewide popular vote for delegates, those pledged to Mr. Hart got 38 percent, compared to 35 percent for Mr. Mondale and 21 percent for Mr. Jackson. Former candidates who appeared on the ballot and Lyndon LaRouche, candidate of a rightist

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Botha Offers to Pull Out of Namibia If Western Nations Will Administer It

Reuters

BERLIN — South Africa has offered to withdraw from South-West Africa if Western governments would agree to take over the territory's administration and defense, the South African prime minister, Pieter W. Botha, said Wednesday.

He said the proposal had no deadline but he did not expect it to be taken up.

Mr. Botha, speaking after a lunch with West Berlin officials during a four-hour visit to the city, said South Africa spent 658 million rand (\$525 million) a year on administration and services for the territory, not including security.

Referring to the five-nation contact group of Western nations seeking a negotiated settlement for the territory, also known as Namibia, Mr. Botha said, "If the people who want us out... take over these

responsibilities, the five, I will gladly withdraw."

He added: "It is a formal proposal, but they won't do it, the five — the U.S., Great Britain, France, Germany and Canada. Let them come forward and let them undertake to contribute 658 million rand per annum and to guarantee the security of the people."

The proposal was valid "at any time," said Mr. Botha, who was visiting West Germany as part of an eight-nation tour of Europe.

A South African Embassy spokesman in Bonn, Erik Blumer, said Mr. Botha coupled the offer with Pretoria's original demand for the removal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Mr. Blumer said Mr. Botha had also made the offer to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain in London last week and to Chancel-

lor Helmut Kohl of West Germany in Bonn on Tuesday.

Mr. Blumer said he did not know how Mr. Kohl replied to the offer.

Mrs. Thatcher reacted by telling Mr. Botha he was an optimist, the South African news agency, SABA, reported from Bonn.

The agency quoted South African officials as saying that although the offer has been put on the agenda of the London summit of seven industrialized nations, which starts Thursday, the Western response had been disappointing.

Mr. Blumer added: "The main aim of Botha's visits to European countries is not, like most papers here report, to get support for his policies, but rather the fact that South Africa cannot afford to financially support all its neighbor states with which it wants to live in



Walter F. Mondale acknowledges the cheers of supporters at a rally in Minnesota.

INSIDE

■ Iran bombarded four Iraqi towns after pledging to avenge air raid deaths. Page 2.

■ A U.S. House panel is looking into possible CIA oversteering in Nicaragua. Page 3.

■ U.S. law-enforcement authorities are cracking down on the Ku Klux Klan. Page 5.

■ The IRS wants permission to use state records to track down tax cheaters. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The Philippine peso fell about 30 percent following its devaluation. Page 9.

■ Martin Feldstein, President Reagan's chief economic aide, said that U.S. unemployment may increase next year. Page 9.

D-Day Ceremonies Are Solemn, Festive

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAINTE-MERE-EGLISE, France—Ceremonies varied from solemn to festive on Wednesday, the 40th anniversary of D-Day, in villages near the Normandy coast where the Allied landings took place.

Sainte-Mere-Eglise, among the first French towns to be liberated, had been preparing for the day for weeks. Tanks outside the D-Day museum were freshly painted and

there were welcome signs for returning veterans.

Villagers hung a parachute on the church steeple, a reminder of the American paratroopers who floated down in thick fog and rain, some of whom landed on rooftops and rooftops.

One paratrooper was caught for hours on the steeple a few feet from a German gunner. The gunner was believed to have spared the paratrooper to conceal his own position.

There was heavy security along the winding country roads. The measures included ground-to-air missiles, anti-tank guns and radar towers.

There were also huge traffic jams, but neither the security nor the traffic appeared to dampen the spirit of the Normans, some of whom received invitations to see the heads of state and government at a ceremony at Utah Beach.

There, many veterans among the estimated 100,000 people present

went at the battlegrounds and the graves of the thousands of comrades who died during the invasion.

After a parade of the Allies' flags and a flight of French jets streaming blue, white and red smoke, the French president, François Mitterrand, hailed "those who lived" the invasion, "those veterans and particularly those who are with us today and who remain faithful to the memory and the hope of their youth."

"We owe to them what we are today, and I sometimes ask myself if we have given back to them all that we owe them," continued Mr. Mitterrand, who was a fighter in the French Resistance.

He welcomed the heads of state and government to Utah Beach, where they honored the 150,000 soldiers, 195,000 sailors and 31,000 airmen who took part in what historians say was the greatest seaborne invasion.

Earlier, at Pointe du Hoc, President Ronald Reagan, accompanied by his wife, Nancy, shook hands with 62 surviving veterans among the 225 U.S. Rangers who assaulted the cliffs there on D-Day.

Mr. Reagan greeted Margaret Rudder, widow of Colonel James E. Rudder, who commanded the operation and held out for two days with the 90 men who were still able to fight after the assault.

The president also met a 63-year-old Ranger veteran, Herman Stein, a roofing contractor from Port Pierce, Florida. Mr. Stein repeated the climb Tuesday in a re-enactment that also included a young Special Forces team.

Queen Elizabeth II and her husband, Prince Philip, sailed up a canal on the royal yacht Britannia at dawn to visit Caen.

President Mitterrand laid a wreath in Bayeux, the first major French town to be liberated, at a new monument to the Resistance.

He then went to the war cemetery there, to join Queen Elizabeth in honoring the 4,655 servicemen buried there.

The British and French heads of state walked side by side to take their places for a short service, and 10,000 veterans and visitors observed a minute of silence.

Mr. Reagan and his wife first strolled among the white crosses, and Mrs. Reagan left a small bouquet on the grave of an American nurse who was killed in 1945.

(UPI, Reuters)



Nancy and Ronald Reagan walk to the grave of Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt Jr. at Omaha Beach.

Reagan, in Appeal to Soviet, Urges a Reconciliation

(Continued from Page 1)

Congressional Medal of Honor. In his speech at Pointe du Hoc, Mr. Reagan said that the men who fought at Normandy had "faith that they fought for all humanity, faith that a just God would grant them mercy on this beachhead — or on the next."

He also paid tribute to other allied soldiers who fought in France: To the courage of the Royal Scots Fusiliers who fought to the sound of bagpipes at Sword Beach, to the Canadians at Juno Beach, to "the impossible valor of the Poles who threw themselves between the enemy and the rest of Europe as the invasion took hold."

Mr. Reagan acknowledged the Soviet contribution to the defeat of Nazi Germany.

"It is fitting to remember here the great losses also suffered by the Russian people during World War II: 20 million perished, a terrible

price that testifies to all the world the necessity of avoiding war."

The president added that the United States had learned that "isolationism never was and never will be an acceptable response to tyrannical governments with expansionist intent."

Mr. Reagan, who has been trying to convince both European and American skeptics that he truly wants to improve relations with the Soviet Union, said that the United States must always be prepared to reach out "in the spirit of reconciliation" to its adversaries.

At Omaha Beach, where the bloodiest struggles of the allied landings occurred, Mr. Reagan reviewed the assembled troops with President François Mitterrand and sang the praises of the French Resistance.

(NYT, WP, Reuters)

D-Day Events Stir Discord In Germany

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — For those who bear the legacy of the defeated, the D-Day celebrations in Normandy on Wednesday awakened feelings of rejection, embarrassment, self-pity and — among the young — a touch of anger.

Manfred Rommel, the mayor of Stuttgart and the son of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, dryly called D-Day "one of the various great defeats in German history."

The television coverage Wednesday of the wartime Allies in solemn observation of their victory chafed some sensitivities. "I feel that these battle memories aren't really worth celebrating unless we find the means and the arguments to transcend them," argued Michael Stürmer, a historian who occasionally advises Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Alois Mertes, a Christian Democratic politician who holds the No. 2 job in the Foreign Ministry, similarly warned that the D-Day commemorations could turn into "a day of alienation between Germany and its allies" if they generated the feeling here that "Germans were a vanquished people or a nation of guilty men."

Walther Grunwald, a Greens activist in Berlin, used an argument often heard in the East: "The exclusion of the Germans from the celebrations leaves the impression that this was a war not only against fascism, but against Germany."

Beate Thewalt, 22, a Bonn University student, is one of the 28 million of West Germany's 56 million citizens who were not born on D-Day. She found the celebrations on TV "some kind of glorifying of war."

"Of course it was a good day," she added. "Of course it was good that the British and the Americans and the French came and ended what was going on. But now we are allies... but we are still occupied."

Chancellor Kohl — who was 14 on D-Day — has strenuously denied reports that he sought an invitation to the ceremonies and told visitors that he would not have attended if he had been invited.

The chancellor's hurt pride radiated to a number of veteran organizations. "In solidarity with our chancellor, we said that where he is not welcome we would not come," explained Hans Körber of the Organization of German Soldiers.

One of the few prominent West Germans to endorse both the Normandy celebrations — and the Germans' exclusion from them — was Mr. Rommel.

"I think it's quite in order that the Allies have their celebration," Mr. Rommel said.

But he insisted "it was better to lose the war with Hitler than to win it with Hitler." "This is a very bitter idea," he said, "but it is a necessary idea."

WORLD BRIEFS

Scientist Says Sakharov Is 'Healthy'

MOSCOW (AP) — A fellow member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences said Wednesday that the human rights activist, Andrei D. Sakharov, who is reportedly on a hunger strike and even rumored to be dead, is "healthy."

Responding to reporters' questions about Mr. Sakharov's health, Yury Ovtchinnikov, head of the bio-organic chemistry institute at the academy, said, "His situation as published in the West — or the disinformation — does not correspond to reality." Mr. Sakharov, who lives in the closed city of Gorki, reportedly went on a hunger strike May 2 in an effort to win permission for his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, to go to the West for medical treatment.

Mrs. Bonner's daughter, Tatiana Yankelovich, asked Prime Minister Olaf Palme in Stockholm on Tuesday for help for her parents, while Mrs. Yankelovich's husband, Efraim, made a similar request in Bonn to the West German government. At the United Nations, Mrs. Bonner's 27-year-old son, Alexei Semenov, and her 83-year-old mother, Ruth Bonner, brought the issue to the UN Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances.

Duarte Foe Elected Attorney General

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — The National Assembly has chosen a rightist as attorney general, a setback for the Christian Democratic president, José Napoleón Duarte, in the first major assembly vote since he took office last Friday.

In a 33-26 vote with one deputy absent Tuesday, the assembly gave the post to José Francisco Guerrero, 47, a high-ranking member of the Republican Nationalist Alliance. The attorney general in El Salvador is an independent official and not part of the president's cabinet. Mr. Duarte defeated the alliance leader, Roberto d'Aubuisson, in the presidential election a month ago.

Mr. Guerrero is not related to Francisco José Guerrero, the leader of the National Conciliation Party, who was a candidate in the first round of the presidential election in March.

Greenland Votes on New Parliament

NUUK, Greenland (Reuters) — Greenland held elections for the Landsting (home rule parliament) Wednesday for the third time since it won home rule from Denmark five years ago.

The election follows a no-confidence vote earlier this year, pushed through against the minority ruling center-left Summit (Forward Party) by the leftist Inuit Ataqutit (Eskimo Movement). Inuit Ataqutit forced the vote because it was dissatisfied with a fishing agreement with the European Community which will take effect when Greenland leaves the EC next January.

The country's 33,500 voters have a choice of three parties — Summit, the conservative Atassut and the tiny Inuit Ataqutit. Political commentators have predicted a coalition between Summit and Atassut if no party wins a clear majority. Final results were expected Thursday.

British Miners Scuffle With Police

LONDON (UPI) — Thousands of militant coal miners, some throwing paint remover, scuffled Wednesday with police at the Orgreave coking plant in northern England in the 13th week of the British coal mine strike.

Police said two miners and eight policemen were injured, including two officers hospitalized with chemical burns, and 23 miners were arrested. News reports said secret talks between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers would resume Friday. The strikers are protesting government plans to close 20 unprofitable mines with a loss of about 20,000 jobs. The coal board said 44 of Britain's 174 coal mines operated normally Wednesday.

German Court Rejects Nazi Appeals

KARLSRUHE, West Germany (AP) — The West German supreme court on Wednesday rejected appeals by seven former Nazi guards convicted of World War II atrocities at the Majdanek concentration camp in Poland.

Hermine Ryan, who became a U.S. citizen after the war, was one of those who appealed convictions handed down by a Düsseldorf court in 1981. She claimed the court lacked jurisdiction because she was no longer a German citizen. But the supreme court ruled that she was German at the time of the crimes.

Mrs. Ryan was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder. Five other men and a woman received prison terms of three to 12 years for being accessories to murder. These six based their appeals on alleged procedural errors.

U.S. May Cut High-Tech Sales to Spain

MADRID (Combined Dispatches) — The United States may restrict the export of sensitive computer technology to Spain if the two countries cannot agree on controls covering resale to third countries, a U.S. State Department official said Wednesday.

Dennis Lamb, undersecretary of state for economic affairs, declined to give details, but Spanish press reports said Spain had sold American technology with potential military uses to Cuba and Bulgaria and possibly to Iran and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Lamb said the United States would like to see Spain join COCOM (Coordinating Committee for Exports to Communist Areas). COCOM includes Japan and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries, except for Spain and Iceland. (UPI, Reuters)

CIA Reports Oil Payoffs to Viet Cong

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Trucks making deliveries in South Vietnam for U.S. oil companies routinely avoided sabotage by paying off the Viet Cong guerrillas with fuel that was then used in the fight against allied troops, a declassified CIA report shows.

The previously top-secret study was prepared in 1966 for former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and recently released for General William C. Westmoreland's \$120-million libel suit against CBS Inc. It appears to partially confirm widespread reports of payoffs. These reports have long been denied by Exxon, Mobil and Shell, the U.S. oil companies supplying the Southeast Asian country during the war.

A Shell spokesman said Wednesday there was no way to know what the truck drivers did. Mobil had no immediate comment. An Exxon spokesman said his company was aware of the problem but denied any complicity. Exxon and Royal Dutch Group spokesmen added that a large proportion of Esso and Shell deliveries, respectively, were made by private contractors.

For the Record

A Soviet mathematician staying at the Soviet Embassy in Washington since April 30 flew home Tuesday after assisting U.S. officials in private that he was returning voluntarily. Sergei Kozlov, who cut short a visit to California university after complaining of being followed, had refused to board an April 30 Soviet flight from Washington after initially insisting that he wanted to go home.

Botha Gives Western Nations Offer for Namibia Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

peace." He said Mr. Botha's trip was also designed to attract capital to South Africa "because we have our own financial troubles."

Peter Boenisch, the West German government spokesman, declined to comment on the offer during a news conference Wednesday afternoon. The Associated Press reported from Bonn.

South Africa rules the former West German colony in defiance of the United Nations. It insists in a claim supported by the United States that Namibian independence should be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

In Stockholm, Sam Nujoma, the

leader of the South-West African People's Organization, or SWAPO, rejected the South African offer.

"We demand independence now," Mr. Nujoma said. "We are ready to manage or mismanage our own affairs."

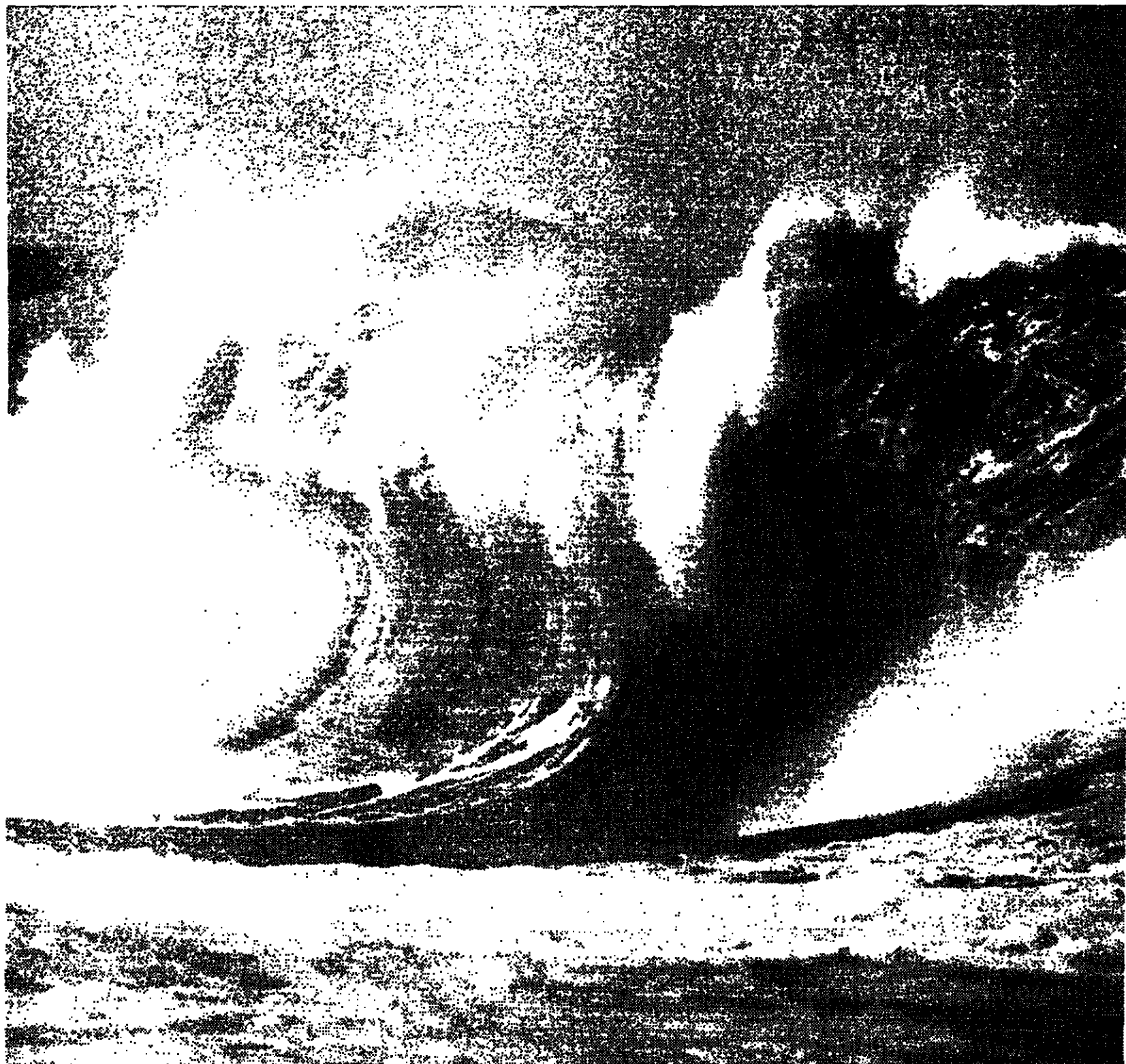
Mr. Nujoma, on a two-day visit to Sweden at the invitation of the ruling Social Democratic Party, added, "The people of Namibia are politically mature. Why should we perpetually become the slaves of other nations?"

Mr. Nujoma denied reports that he had been invited by Mr. Botha to the Namibian capital of Windhoek for talks with the South African government. He insisted he had had no direct contact with the South African prime minister during his visit to Europe.

SWAPO was ready to talk directly to South Africa on a transfer of power to the Namibian people provided there was a cease-fire and that United Nations Resolution 435 was fully carried out. Mr. Nujoma said.

The UN resolution provides the framework for Namibian independence.

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DEATH NOTICE
Elizabeth PEER
Senior writer for Newsweek Magazine and former Paris bureau chief, died last week in New York City at the age of 48. In lieu of flowers, contributions to the Elizabeth Peer Scholarship Fund would be appreciated. (O'Brien) 11-01. Dean of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, N.Y. N.Y. 10027.

House Panel Looking Into CIA Overspending in Nicaragua

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Intelligence Committee met Wednesday to discuss evidence obtained by its staff indicating that the Central Intelligence Agency has spent more than the \$24 million allocated for covert activities in Nicaragua in the current fiscal year.

Two committee members said Tuesday that there were plans to invite William J. Casey, director of central intelligence, following the meeting to discuss whether the CIA has surpassed congressional financing limits.

"The story is that they have overdrawn," said a highly placed committee member, who asked to remain anonymous. "They've been transferring accounts in order to be sure that the insurgents could continue on for the rest of the fiscal year."

The extent to which the CIA overdrawed its Nicaragua account, could not be learned, but one member said the amount was significant.

Another committee member who also requested anonymity said: "From all the evidence we have, they've overdrawn."

The two committee members

said the Senate Intelligence Committee also is looking into reports that the CIA exceeded congressional funding limitations in Nicaragua, but this could not be confirmed.

Such charges open a new issue in the already troubled relations between Congress and the CIA, which was criticized by both the House and Senate intelligence committees for failing to keep Congress fully and currently informed of its activities, as required by law.

The charges come at a time of heightened tension between the Reagan administration and Congress concerning new funds for covert activities in Nicaragua. The

Senate approved \$21 million in emergency supplemental funds, but the House rejected this.

The money is contained in a \$1.4-billion emergency aid bill, which also includes \$62 million for El Salvador. The administration has placed this bill on hold while seeking to persuade Democratic leaders in the House to change their minds on the Nicaraguan aid.

Representative Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, has expressed a willingness to compromise by providing \$4 million to \$6 million to wind down the U.S. covert involvement

in Nicaragua. The administration has thus far refused to accept any such plan.

On May 24, the House voted 241 to 177 to reject the administration's request for the \$21 million to continue aiding the Nicaraguan guerrillas until Oct. 1, the beginning of a new fiscal year.

That vote was the House's third party-line vote against U.S. involvement in the Nicaraguan fighting since last July and demonstrated that House Democratic leaders are determined to end the covert aid.

Anti-Sandinist guerrilla leaders in Honduras said last week that the Reagan administration had assured them of continued support. The leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, which operates primarily in the north, refused to be specific about who gave the assurances.

Both the House and Senate intelligence committees have expressed indignation at not being advised of

CIA activities. Senator Barry M. Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, chairman of the Senate committee, wrote a scathing letter to Mr. Casey concerning the CIA's failure to inform Congress of its harbor-mining role, which he called an act of war.

Mobilization in Nicaragua

Defense Minister Humberto Ortega of Nicaragua announced Tuesday a "massive mobilization of the people" to counter intensified guerrilla attacks. The Associated Press reported from Managua.

He gave no details. Nicaragua's military service law allows the government to draft everyone between 18 and 40.

Mr. Ortega said the Reagan administration plans to intensify the war of attrition to disperse and wear out the Nicaraguan Army forces, take the Pacific coast and launch a massive attack against the capital, Managua, "with support from North American forces."



The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson was optimistic as voting continued Tuesday, but he finished third in all five primaries.

Mondale Reaches a Majority Of Convention Delegates

(Continued from Page 1)

party, shared about 5 percent of the vote.

The 306 delegates at stake were chosen by district on a winner-take-all basis, so Mr. Hart's slim lead in the number of votes produced a large delegate majority. Mr. Hart won 205 delegates, to 72 for Mr. Mondale and 29 for Mr. Jackson.

● In New Jersey, Mr. Mondale won 45 percent of the statewide vote to 29 percent for Mr. Hart, 24 percent for Mr. Jackson and 2 percent for Mr. LaRouche. But Mr. Mondale won 99 delegates, Mr. Jackson 8 and Mr. Hart none.

● In West Virginia, Mr. Mondale won 54 percent of the vote to 37 percent for Mr. Hart, 7 percent for Mr. Jackson and 2 percent for Mr. LaRouche. Mr. Mondale won 21 delegates and Mr. Hart 14.

● In New Mexico, Mr. Hart won 46 percent of the vote to 36 percent for Mr. Mondale, 12 percent for Mr. Jackson, 3 percent for George S. McGovern, 2 percent for Mr. LaRouche and 1 percent uncommitted. Mr. Hart won 12 delegates and Mr. Mondale 11.

● In South Dakota, Mr. Hart won 51 percent of the vote to 39 percent for Mr. Mondale, 5 percent for Mr. Jackson, 3 percent for Mr. LaRouche and 2 percent uncommitted. Mr. Hart won 9 delegates and Mr. Mondale 6.

Falling short of the level needed

for the nomination after the primaries, Mr. Mondale and his lieutenants spent Wednesday morning rounding up enough uncommitted delegates to reach a majority.

The UPI survey on Wednesday found several dozen previously uncommitted delegates who pledged their loyalty to Mr. Mondale.

Even as the counting proceeded, some party leaders began urging Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson to concede the victory and join in repairing the damage from one of the longest and most bitter nomination battles in the last 32 years.

(UPI, AP, WP)

Democrats Seem Exhausted, Divided by Primaries

By Milton Coleman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic Party is exhausted and seriously divided by the long and bitter primary ordeal as it prepares for battle against President Ronald Reagan.

Hamilton Jordan, the chief political operative of former President Jimmy Carter, said Mr. Reagan was vulnerable, but he said he wondered if the Democrats were in any shape to take advantage of this.

"He should be defeated, and he can be defeated," Mr. Jordan said. "I'm not sure that as a party we've left ourselves or the candidates have left us in a very good position to do that."

Representative Paul Simon of Illinois, a Senate nominee, said, "The public has lost interest in this thing, and I'm not sure that the impression that has been left, with the candidates battering each other, has always been the strongest."

However, Walter F. Mondale defended the lengthy, nomination process that included several debates.

"You can't hurt yourself if you

talk to Americans," he said. "Out of all of this effort has come a stronger Democratic Party, has come a candidate, Walter Mondale, who really knows this nation and really knows what the people of this country want."

When the Democrats formally began their presidential competi-

NEWS ANALYSIS

tion in the California straw polls on Jan. 16, 1983, Mr. Mondale, the former vice president and the most highly rated Democratic hopeful, ran two points ahead of Mr. Reagan in a trial-heat opinion poll.

Today, after 57 primaries and caucuses involving 15 million voters, more than a dozen debates and \$45 million in campaign spending by eight candidates, the apparent nominee, Mr. Mondale, trails Mr. Reagan in a similar poll by 8 points.

The party now begins a six-week journey toward what its leaders hope will be a unifying convention in mid-July in San Francisco with its loyalties split among the three candidates who went the distance — Mr. Mondale, Senator Gary

Hart of Colorado and Jesse L. Jackson.

In the view of some observers, the party put off many voters through a nomination contest that went on too long with too few real differences. It broke little new ground on issues that hampered its prospects four years ago.

In their protracted battle, the Democrats missed "a marvelous opportunity to dramatize the real feelings of the Reagan administration," said former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota, the 1972 nominee and a candidate for the nomination again this year. "I'm afraid that what emerged in the public mind was just a lot of personal vindictiveness."

The party's nomination system, overhauled to ensure that the nominee came from the party's mainstream, appears to have worked to the benefit of Mr. Mondale, one of the architects of the system and the candidate who proved to be the best organized and most resilient marathon campaigner.

Yet, the Democrats also left themselves at a disadvantage because Mr. Mondale failed to win

the race early, and the long, debilitating jog to the finish often showed the party at its worst.

Mr. Mondale, campaigning in the closing weeks of this contest, boasted of how California and New Jersey, usually no more than footnotes to the nominating process, had emerged as key, suspense-filled chapters.

But what Mr. Mondale failed to say was that every time since 1972 that the nomination has been seriously contested in California, traditionally the last stop on the nominating circuit, the Democrats have lost the general election.

The nomination contest that made it to the last round Tuesday was not always so self-destructive. At times it was suspenseful. And in the early debates, before what Mr. Jackson termed the "rat-a-tat" of personal attacks, the Democrats drew the line between themselves and Mr. Reagan on such issues and civil rights, social programs, taxes and U.S. policy in Central America, Lebanon and the Caribbean.

Even with those delineations, however, the party's direction appears uncertain.

West Virginia's Rockefeller Is Among State Election Winners

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Governor John D. Rockefeller 4th of West Virginia has easily won the state's Democratic Senate nomination.

Several ballot issues were also decided in voting Tuesday. In California, voters narrowly approved a proposition to bar liars from political office and a second proposition to cut the power of the Democrat-controlled state Assembly.

In West Virginia, where Governor Rockefeller established a 5-1 margin over three other candidates,

the Republicans selected John Raese as their Senate candidate. Mr. Raese, a millionaire businessman, said he was the only candidate with enough money to challenge Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Rockefeller, who spent \$4 million in his campaign, drew criticism even from some supporters for his heavy spending. They pointed to West Virginia's depressed economy and 16 percent unemployment rate.

After a five-hour town meeting on tiny Block Island, 200 citizens

voted unanimously to seek permission to secede unless the state of Rhode Island grants them authority to regulate the 500 motorized bicycles they say are destroying the town's tranquility.

The truth-in-campaigning proposal approved in California, Proposition 20, would amend the state constitution to disqualify from federal, state or local office any person who defeated an opponent by libel or slander.

Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey won the Democratic nomination

for a second term with 92 percent of the vote. He will face Mayor Mary Mochary of Montclair. In another New Jersey race, Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr., an 18-term Democrat who chairs the House Judiciary Committee, won renomination easily.

Two Montana Democrats, Senator Max Baucus and Governor Ted Schwinden, easily defeated primary challengers to win renomination. Mr. Baucus will face a Billings businessman, Charles Cozzens, and Mr. Schwinden will face a veteran

state legislator, Pat Goodover.

In Mississippi, former Governor William Winter, a Democrat, won the right to challenge Senator Thad Cochran. State Representative Robert Clark won a chance to become Mississippi's first black U.S. representative in more than a century. He will face the Republican incumbent, William W. Franklin.

State Representative Judith A. Pratt, in New Mexico, won a three-way race for the nomination to challenge Republican Senator Peter V. Domenici.

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There is even art within art. Come to see the soaring, dreamlike Royal Palace in Madrid and be started by the beautiful things it contains. Or explore the Alhambra in Granada, a Moorish mosque begun in the 10th century and completed, in its breathtaking splendor, in the 13th.

Its priceless mosaics, its sculptures, paintings and works in gold and silver are simply overwhelming.

Art is so much part of our lives in Spain that it is no wonder you find it new and vibrant everywhere. You will also find it still in process on easels in streets, in picturesque

fishing villages and in all the paintable landscapes of Spain. So when you come for our sunshine, be sure to see how our artists are capturing it in paintings today. Buy one you like. If you're perceptive and lucky, that painted golden sunshine could be worth real gold some day.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Ludicrous Soviet Defense

The essence of the Soviet Union's defense in the Sakharov affair is that the world famous physicist and his wife, Yelena Bonner, are not sincere individuals acting on their own impulses but rather are devoted people, of questionable patriotism, caught up in an anti-Soviet propaganda operation devised by "the U.S. secret services." By means of this ludicrous upside-down portrayal of reality, the Kremlin seeks to justify the protracted ordeal of denial of rights, harassment, isolation and suffering — perhaps worse, if one or the other of them is by now dead — to which it has subjected these two gentle and selfless souls.

It is absurd to imagine that a scientist who made Andrei Sakharov's immense contribution to Soviet military strength is somehow lacking in patriotism. His wife's wartime record is no less a testament to her devotion to her homeland. Their fault, if that is what you would call it, has not been to be false to their country but rather to be too true to it — too true to its better abiding values of justice and peace and compassion for one's fellow human beings. These values, they insist, are part of the best heritage of their nation. The current leaders see in this insistence a threat to their monopoly of power.

Not by accident is the Kremlin stressing "the dirty role" of American intelligence in

enlisting the Sakharovs in an "anti-Soviet campaign," as officials describe the outraged foreign reaction, transparently spontaneous, to their own willful abuse of these two defenseless individuals. The couple belong to the narrow slice of Soviet society that feels at ease with like-minded elements in other countries. Xenophobia is not merely a widespread cultural attitude in the Soviet Union but a political tactic as well, and the leadership is wittingly it against the Sakharovs. It seeks to make of their examples of the corruption that befalls a Soviet citizen who shows any appreciation of Western ways and any capacity to open up contacts with the West outside the narrow, officially controlled channels.

This official Soviet disposition to lay loyal citizens with a foreign brush puts a burden on foreigners, and especially on those representing a broad foreign public. President François Mitterrand of France, for instance, is scheduled soon to visit the Soviet Union. The Kremlin is eager to reap political profit from his trip. It would be unconscionable for him to go without first being completely certain that, at the least, the Sakharovs were alive and in good health. For such assurance to be meaningful, the Sakharovs must be produced before witnesses whose word can be believed.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

For Immigration Reform

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill said last month that he would bring the Simpson-Mazzoli bill, which seeks to reform U.S. immigration law, to the House floor right after the California primary. The California primary is now behind us, and, despite past wobbles, Mr. O'Neill seems to be as good as his word.

The House Rules Committee may clear the bill by Friday, and it is quite possible that next week the House can do what the Senate has already done twice, by far margins: vote to put America back in charge of its own borders. After delays dating back to Christmas Eve 1982, the case for immigration reform can finally be made on the merits.

The merits are substantial, despite all the dust recently thrown up by some Hispanic leaders and by the Democratic primary campaign. Indeed, the striking thing about the debate over Simpson-Mazzoli is the weakness of the arguments against it.

The bill tackles two problems — how to control the illegal aliens flooding into the United States and how to relieve the exploitation suffered by those already in the country. As to control, the bill shrewdly aims at the economic magnet: jobs. Simpson-Mazzoli would make it illegal for employers to hire illegal aliens. As to exploitation, the bill would legalize aliens who have been in the country for some time. There are a million or more, often so afraid of being caught that they will not tell the police when victimized by crime. Even so, the idea of an amnesty excited criticism in the recent Texas Democratic primary.

It is not hard to recognize a political bargain here: The justice of enhanced enforcement is balanced with the mercy of amnesty. But it is hard to understand the arguments against the proposal. There are three main ones:

■ Big Brother. If employers are to turn down illegal aliens, legal job-seekers must be given a way to identify themselves. That means degrading national identity cards or dehumanizing numbers for everybody.

The bill leaves the method of identification to be determined, but a likely way is for people

to give their Social Security numbers — as Americans have been doing for decades. Many people not only have a national number but also willingly pay \$35 a year to a credit card company for it. They do not object when clerks check out the number to verify credit. The only freedom that would be lost by this system of identification is the freedom to use a forged Social Security card.

■ Hiring discrimination against Hispanics. If employers fear being punished for hiring illegal Hispanics, they may refuse to hire anyone who looks Hispanic.

That argument makes sense in the abstract. But growers and other employers do not live in the abstract; in their real world, low-skilled labor is already short. If the illegal tide were curtailed, workers would be even harder to find. That being so, why would any employer become more finicky?

■ Enforcement discrimination against Hispanics. Sanctions against employers would increase the likelihood of ugly federal raids. Says Governor Tony Anaya of New Mexico: "If we have sanctions, I can assure you that it will only be those of us who look foreign or sound foreign who will be caught up in the raids and have to prove that we're from here."

On reflection, the likely result would be the reverse. The Immigration Service can make raids now. If employer sanctions were in place, it could for the first time calmly examine personnel files instead of rudely rounding up people. In any case, what of the painful, indisputable discrimination inflicted on all those illegal aliens? An amnesty would bring them out of the shadows.

Hispanic leaders can be forgiven for wanting to have the bargain go all one way, toward more amnesty and less enforcement. But if the Simpson-Mazzoli bill should fail, they will need to examine their responsibility for what comes next. As the Democrats' experience in the Texas primary suggests, many Americans are veering toward quite a different bargain: no amnesty and much more enforcement.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Saudis Enter the Fray

The entry of the Saudi Air Force into combat, while on a limited defensive scale, marks an important turn in the Iran-Iraq war. For 44 months, Riyadh supported Baghdad financially and politically but tried hard to stay out of the conflict by not provoking Tehran and by advocating a negotiated settlement.

But faced with Tehran's increasing incursions and the danger that, amid growing difficulties, Iran might initiate suicide attacks against oil installations, [Saudi Arabia's] King Fahd has decided to stand firm.

Will the Saudi response dissuade Tehran from running blindly ahead, spreading the war everywhere because it cannot win on the main front? Knowing Iran, we can't count on that.

— Le Monde (Paris).

Old Hatchets Should Be Buried

Absent from the D-Day ceremonies was the head of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Kohl. It is widely believed that Dr. Kohl's office put out feelers to the French

about the chancellor's attending, but without success. Although the evils of Nazism should not be played down, this continuing preoccupation with World War II seems to ignore the realities of the 1980s. After all, the destruction of Nazism was also the liberation of Germany.

If D-Day is a symbol of the destruction of Nazism, then perhaps the Federal Republic of Germany, founded on the ashes of the Third Reich and designed as a contradiction of everything Hitler stood for, has something to celebrate as well. The opportunity to symbolically bury old enmities and recognize the realities of today has been squandered.

— The Sydney Morning Herald.

Readying the Oil Reserve

The Gulf crisis has focused attention on the strategic oil reserve that the United States has been building up in Louisiana. Congress should heed the Energy Department request for a \$100-million package needed to assure that the oil in the reserve can be moved rapidly to other regions if a real crisis develops.

— The Journal (Providence, Rhode Island).

FROM OUR JUNE 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: The Yang-Tze Railroad Accord
PEKING — The final draft of the Yang-Tze Railroad loan agreement was signed [on June 6] by the Grand Councilor, Chang-Chiung-tung, and representatives of the German, English and French banks. The terms are for a total of five and a half million sterling, divided equally among the German, English and French banks. The Germans to furnish the engineers and materials for the Hankow-Szechuan line, and the English and French furnishing the engineers and materials for the Hupien-Huian section of the Hankow-Canton line. It develops that the delay in the negotiations was due to the Chinese negotiators' positive refusal to accept the British-Chinese Corporation as agent in the purchase of material.

1934: "Death Ray" Said to Be Banned
OMAHA, Nebraska — The exhibition of a "death-ray" machine, which, it is claimed, will turn blood into water and may prove the forerunner of a new and terrible weapon of destruction, has been banned by the government, according to A.G. Burns, president of the Inventors' Congress. The machine is the invention of Dr. Antonio Longoria. Dr. Longoria said he intended to keep the details secret until a foreign invader entered the United States. Burns said the machine resembled a motion-picture projector and was capable of killing pigeons from several hundred yards. "I witnessed a demonstration," he said, "in which rays were turned on rabbits, dogs and cats, which were instantly killed."

U.S. and the Gulf — Something's Missing

By William Pfaff

NEW YORK — The war in the Gulf is producing contradictory reactions in the United States. Nearly everyone is quick to note that the war, with its attacks upon shipping in the Gulf, has little directly to do with the United States. The most unexpected and unpollitical people can cite the percentage that Gulf oil represents in the total of American oil imports: a trivial 3 percent. Yet nearly everyone also seems to assume that the United States should, and will, intervene in the Gulf if Iran's and Iraq's attacks upon shipping continue and the movement of tankers is halted.

President Ronald Reagan himself has promised that the United States will guarantee freedom of shipping in the Strait of Hormuz. Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, said on television last week that while the war has been deliberately escalated by Iraq to provoke a superpower involvement, and while the United States should resist unilateral action, the Saudis should nonetheless be encouraged to attack Iran's aircraft, using American-supplied F-15s, fueled by U.S. Air Force tankers and guided by American AWACS planes on station in Saudi Arabia. It would appear that the Saudis were listening.

Mr. Brzezinski went on to say that if the Saudi action proved inadequate, the U.S. Navy and Air Force would have to go in themselves — though only at the invitation of the Arab governments concerned and with French and British collaboration. That does not seem too effective a plan for keeping out of war. From others, such as Edward Luttwak of Georgetown University, a Pentagon adviser, we hear that the United States must con-

plate the possibility of attacking both Iran's and Iraq's air forces. Why should the United States do all of this? The answer usually given is that Washington is obliged to protect allies who do depend upon Gulf oil, and, less coherently, that it must act simply because the United States is leader of the Free World. There seems to be an unspoken assumption that the allies cannot be expected to understand the larger issues nor even to look after their own well-being.

There certainly is one serious American obligation to an ally in this affair (beyond the obligation to defend Saudi Arabia, should Saudi Arabia actually be attacked). It is to Japan, the industrial country most affected by the loss of Gulf oil. Japan is not, militarily, in a position to do anything about the crisis. This is a consequence of the wholly defensive armaments policy imposed

upon postwar Japan and written into the U.S.-sponsored Japanese constitution. Always implied in this has been an American assurance that essential Japanese security interests would be guaranteed by the United States.

But Japan has not asked for help. It has, in the present situation, expressed opposition to any action that would enlarge the Gulf crisis. This is also the case with the West Europeans. Britain and France both have naval forces in the Gulf region and the ability to intervene should they see fit, which they have not. To the contrary, France has been selling to Iraq the weapons by which the Iraqis' attacks on Gulf shipping have been carried out.

The French, like the Soviet Union, while not anxious to see Iraq win the war, do not want Iraq to lose, either, to the revolutionary armies of Iran. Iran's only effective friends in the Gulf have been Syria and, silently, Israel, the former because Iraq is its regional rival and the latter in the conviction that anything that weakens a major Arab power — Iraq — must be good for

Israel. (That could prove an over-clever calculation.)

It is possible to explain the constant American talk of U.S. intervention by way of an unconsidered assumption that problems exist to be solved and the United States currently is the world's problem-solver, or sees itself as such. But the disturbing effect of press pressure to find a story is very marked.

Not only is the affair headlined beyond its present real importance, as both Iraq and Iran want, but every interview with an official or expert, or with an allied or Arab diplomat, asks the one question — of American intervention — in a thousand guises.

U.S. officials who resist the proposition of intervention are offered more and more extravagant scenarios of disaster until they are driven to say, well, yes, if things did get that bad the United States might go in. Virtually no interest is shown in what a Gulf intervention might accomplish, with what repercussions, at what risks and costs.

It is exactly as last year, when the United States did intervene in Lebanon, and the press then became obsessed with how, why, and in what circumstances the United States should withdraw, paying practically no attention to what the intervention had been about, or was thought to have been about.

There is something mad in this. The middle is missing in these arguments. What about policy for the Middle East and the Gulf? What are the goals of the United States? Intervention or nonintervention must be means to some end. You would never guess this from what is being said in Washington and New York.

International Herald Tribune.
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In London, a Full Summit Agenda or a Nonevent?

By C. Fred Bergsten

WASHINGTON — The economic summit conference in London is shaping up as the great nonevent of 1984. Why? Are there no global economic problems? Is there nothing the major governments can do to improve the outlook?

Unfortunately, there are plenty of problems. The debt bomb is ticking, and the recent "runs" on major banks, no matter how irrational, indicate the fragility of the global financial system. Currency values remain wildly distorted. The 25-percent overvaluation of the dollar will produce a trade deficit of at least \$125 billion this year, destroying millions of American jobs and turning the United States into a debtor country.

Trade restrictions continue to grow, making a mockery of the 1983 summit pledge to avoid new barriers and roll back old ones. Moreover, increased protection could detonate the debt bomb, because rapid export

growth is essential to enable developing countries to earn dollars needed to resume servicing their debt.

Underlying all this are questions about fundamental economic outlook. Continuing American growth is jeopardized by the renewed increase in interest rates. Recovery in Europe and Japan remains extremely modest. The debt crisis can be contained only if the gross national product of the industrial world grows by at least 3 percent annually for the next few years and holds interest rates and protectionism in check. But there is no assurance that the American boom will last long enough, and spread to the rest of the world sufficiently, to achieve such results.

These problems are closely linked. U.S. budget deficits force high interest rates at home and abroad, escalate debt-service costs by \$4 billion for

every 1-percent rise in the prime rate, push the dollar to uncompetitive levels and foster demands for import protection. In Europe, tightening budgets and structural weaknesses, such as rigid wage levels and excessive government intervention, retard growth and breed more protectionism. In Japan, continuing yen undervaluation and slowness to liberalize imports intensify these problems.

Thus, it is stunning to contemplate the total absence of expectations for London. Yes, the past record is checked, but former summitaries such as Helmut Schmidt praise the Bonn agreement of 1978, which addressed similar interrelated issues and produced meaningful commitments, including U.S. decontrol of energy prices and economic stimulus in West Germany and Japan.

Summit meetings offer three opportunities. First, they enable, even force, governments to see the links between a range of economic issues. Normally, trade ministers discuss trade; finance ministers, exchange rates and debt; central bankers, interest rates; chief economists, growth in employment. At the head-of-state level, these problems come together.

Second, the meetings provide a unique chance for governments to generate confidence in the markets and among their publics that they understand the problems and have them under control. Leadership can be reassured. Doing so is particularly important now, when many markets are demoralized.

Third, summit meetings can provide each government with ammunition to help overcome domestic political opposition to the steps it needs to take at home. To be sure, some of those steps are tough to sell. But the Europeans and Japanese would surely be better able to move on their structural and trade problems if they could count on reduced U.S. budget deficits and lower interest rates. The key debtor nations would certainly be encouraged to stick to their adjustment programs if they could confidently foresee sustained growth in the industrial world, declining interest rates and trade barriers and assured sources of external finance. Even Washington could be encouraged to forge budget compromises by promises of more rapid growth abroad, liberalized trade and shared financing of the debtors.

Could such a package have been constructed for London? Despite the apparent failure to do so, the answer is clearly "yes."

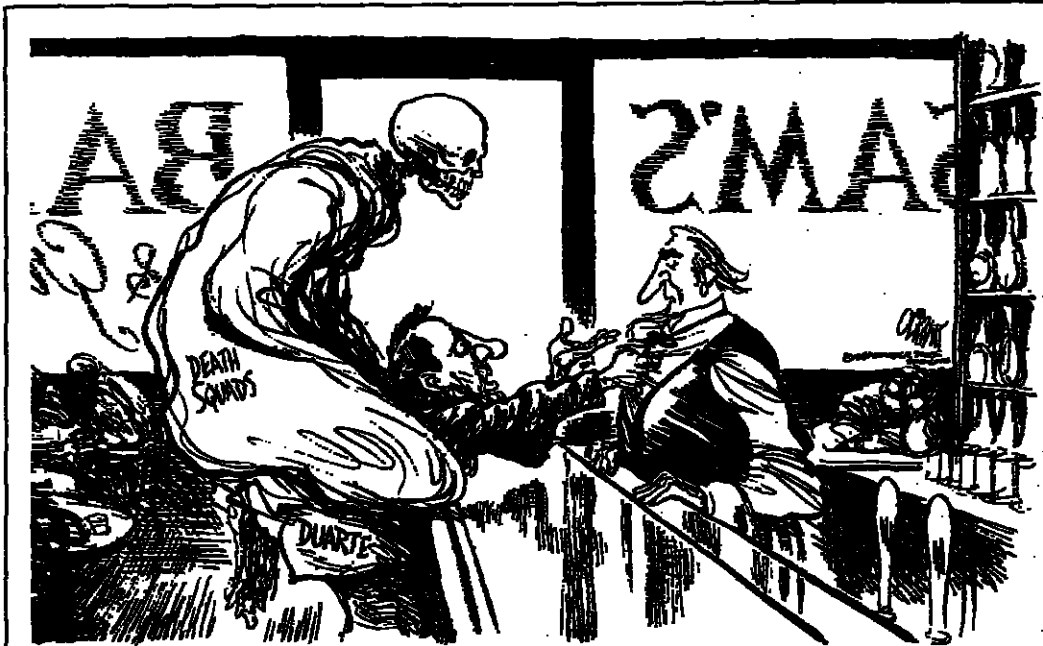
The United States would agree to implement budget cuts on the order of \$100 billion annually right after the election through a combination of a slower military buildup, further cuts in middle-class entitlement programs and a tax increase. The Europeans would promise to attack their major structural problems by tackling wage rigidities and government intervention. Japan would add temporary tax cuts to offset the restrictive global impact of the reductions in the U.S. budget deficit. Japan would cut its huge trade surplus by further opening its markets and by correcting the undervaluation of the yen through announcing its intention to borrow heavily abroad and, if necessary, by temporarily limiting capital outflows through "administrative guidance" to the big Japanese institutional investors. (By contrast, the recent U.S.-Japan yen agreement will probably worsen the problem by promoting more capital outflow from Japan.)

Several international initiatives could round out the package. To assure adequate financing for debtor countries, the International Monetary Fund could be directed to allocate \$30 billion to \$35 billion of special drawing rights and the World Bank to expand its annual lending by at least 50 percent. And there should be negotiations aimed at stabilizing the international monetary system (preferably in the direction of "target zones" for exchange rates to avoid wild imbalances in the future), and at renewing the postwar momentum toward trade liberalization.

Such a package would go far to sustain the world recovery and assure its spread. It would lower interest rates everywhere. It would promote an orderly currency realignment, shrinking the huge American trade deficit and Japanese surplus; it would reverse the protectionist tide. It would defuse the debt bomb.

In short, the agenda is full. New policies are available. Failure to act decisively will signal a truly alarming decline in the cooperation among nations needed to improve the world economy and sustain confidence in the ability of our leaders.

The writer, a former assistant secretary of the U.S. Treasury, is director of the Institute for International Economics, a public-policy research institution. He contributed this view to The New York Times.



"C'mon, Sam, I promise I've almost got the problem licked — Just gimme one more little drink to keep me going while I finish him off!"

Duarte Must Gain Control of the Military

By John McAward

BOSTON — José Napoleón Duarte's inauguration as president of El Salvador leaves a major question unanswered: Who is in control of the armed forces? Will it be Mr. Duarte, who is the commander-in-chief, or will the armed forces continue to career along their murderous path to disaster?

Mr. Duarte left Washington after his recent visit with more than \$62 million in new military aid granted by Congress after he and the Reagan administration promised that he would establish civilian control over the armed forces. Congress must hold him, and the White House, to that.

Mr. Duarte chose an unlikely partner to help bring about reform when he assumed the responsibility of the defense minister, General Eusebio Vides Casanova. Mr. Duarte described the general as a moderate who is prepared to halt the armed forces' death squad killings and human rights abuses. The general's record suggests otherwise. He has been clearly implicated in efforts to cover up the Salvadoran military's involvement in the murder of four U.S. churchwomen in December 1980. Indeed, since becoming defense minister in May 1983, he has failed to take action against any military officers linked to such crimes.

One case, less publicized than the churchwomen's murder and still pending, is the massacre of 74 Indian farmers in the tiny village of Las Hoyas in February 1983. In a rare display of unanimity, the U.S. Embassy, the official Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, whose chairman is the head of the National Police, a team of special investigators dispatched by Alvaro Magaña, then

president, and several U.S. human rights organizations all agree that the killings were ordered by Colonel Elmer González Araujo, the commander of the local garrison, and carried out by Captain Carlos Alfonso Figueroa Morales.

As defense minister, General Vides Casanova is clearly responsible for investigating and disciplining these officers. Yet, after more than a year in the job and 15 months after the murders, he has neither removed them from active duty nor made good on his promise to pay a total of \$25,000 in compensation to the victims' widows and children.

Mr. Duarte is an exemplary democrat and an astute leader of great courage and integrity. His decision to reappoint General Vides Casanova does not necessarily mean that he has become a puppet of the military. But the president cannot fail to see that the military is the most powerful institution in his country. He understands all too well that the success of his government rests on whether he can establish civilian control of the armed forces and end their abuses.

Congress can help by making future military aid conditional on Mr. Duarte's progress toward these goals. Mr. Duarte might begin with the following steps:

■ First, the discharge from the army of Colonel Nicolás Carranza, the head of the dreaded Treasury Police, who is widely believed to head the death squads. The Reagan administration could help by ending the prodigious monthly subsidy Colonel Carranza has received from the Central Intelligence Agency for more than five years.

■ Second, the suspension of some 15 to 20 officers who have led the death squads. These men are well known to their military colleagues, high-level Reagan administration officials and selected members of Congress. A blue-ribbon panel composed of respected retired Salvadoran military officers and prominent civilians should be established to investigate the death squads.

■ Third, Colonel González Araujo and Captain Figueroa Morales, the two officers responsible for the Las Hoyas massacre, should be remanded to a civil court for trial. The \$25,000 compensation should be paid immediately to relatives of the victims.

President Duarte's plan announced last week to separate the command of security forces from that of the army is unlikely to make any significant difference. The officers he has appointed do not come from among the reformists in the armed forces and have long failed to move against death squad activity, torture and other abuses.

As commander-in-chief, President Duarte has the constitutional authority to remove any officer and to change military policy. The U.S. Congress can help, bolstering his authority to pursue needed reforms, by making clear that the United States has a strong interest in these changes.

The writer is director of human rights of the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, a nonsectarian organization, and has organized and led numerous congressional fact-finding missions to Central America. He contributed this view to The New York Times.

A New Role For Reagan: Peacemaker

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Can a few gestures make Ronald Reagan the Man of Peace in the presidential campaign? Judging by his grand tour of Europe and the pit stop made by George Shultz in Nicaragua, they probably can.

For the sincerity and effectiveness of the administration in foreign affairs are not about to be tested. The dumbness of the Russians and the divisions of the Democrats give the Republican leaders a pass.

Theoretically, to be sure, Mr. Reagan is highly vulnerable in international matters. Hard-line rhetoric dominated his first three years in the White House. His successes — the defense buildup; the deployment of modernized nuclear weapons in Western Europe; and the Grenada invasion — fit the get-tough pattern. But translating those achievements into tangible benefits proved elusive.

On the one hand, many Americans and many people in friendly countries were terrified by what was called "cowboy diplomacy." The Europeans jumped all over the Grenada action and conspicuously failed to support U.S. policies in the Middle East and in Central America. The Japanese backed away from promises to build a more robust defense.

On the other hand, the administration caved under pressure. The president pulled the marines from Lebanon when the going got tough. He eased off his support for Taiwan in exchange for a visit to China. He showed no stomach for engagement of U.S. forces in the messy wars of Central America or the Gulf.

Adversaries, in these conditions, asserted themselves with relative impunity. The Russians broke off arms control talks and tightened the screws in Poland and Afghanistan. Fidel Castro and Nicaragua's Sandinistas went right on making mischief. Radical nationalists in Iran, Syria and Libya kept up their efforts to upset balances in the Middle East at the expense of countries favorable to the United States.

In foreign policy, Mr. Reagan seemed to offer the worst of all possible worlds. While allies edged away, adversaries felt their oats. Though there were no losses to the Soviet Union, neither did Washington make any gains at Moscow's expense, even with the internal troubles in Russia.

Early this year, however, Mr. Reagan changed his tune. In a speech Jan. 16 he called 1984 "a year of opportunities for peace." "We must deal with the Soviet Union in a dialogue," he said, "that will serve to promote peace in the troubled regions of the world, reduce the level of arms and build a constructive working relationship."

That conciliatory emphasis has dominated the Reagan approach in international affairs ever since. On his visit to China, he showed that he was not blindly hostile to all Communist regimes. When serious fighting flared in the Gulf last month, he emphasized local, as distinct from U.S., responsibilities, and pleaded for diplomatic settlement. In Europe, on the present tour, he is emphasizing allied solidarity and the continuing need to talk to the Russians. Secretary of State Shultz's visit to Nicaragua set the same tone in dealing with a government many administration figures have wanted to rub out.

Right-wingers around the president evinced distress at the soft new line and assert, with alarm, that it is "sincere." Many Democrats regard it as a charade put on for electoral purposes. A more likely interpretation is that the president truly wants international peace, but does not have a strong enough stomach to force right-wing backers to force through accords easing tension.

We shall not soon know which of those views is correct. For the Russians, almost certainly for internal political reasons, have dug in to positions of ferocious hostility toward the outside world. They canceled participation in the Los Angeles Olympics, and they have resisted appeals, even from socialist governments, for release of the physicist Andrei Sakharov. So nobody can claim with confidence that a different U.S. policy would have yielded important benefits in dealing with the Soviet Union — least of all the Democrats, whose dovish sounds may have driven some moderates toward Mr. Reagan.

An explosive event of some kind might change the scene. But barring such an upheaval, Mr. Reagan is in good position to stake a claim for the title of peacemaker in 1984.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

LETTER

Mayas: Not Just Fossils

The extraordinary archaeological find described in your May 24 report "Archaeologists Find Rare Mayan Tomb" will add much to the knowledge of ancient Mayan civilization. Yet the impression given that these brilliant pre-Hispanic people left only a fossilized heritage.

While we glory in the ancient Mayas, we often disregard the fact that their descendants are being victimized by the same army that was described as so thoughtfully guarding the ruins of the past.

How will the four million Mayas in Guatemala receive the news of the "discovery"? Too many are grieving over fresh tombs of kinmen recently killed. Tens of thousands hiding in the mountains and jungles will not hear of the discovery for some time. Thousands more are being moved farther away from their homelands.

Revealing the richness of the Mayan heritage will be less meaningful in the present Mayan day unless this modern-day onslaught.

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Reagan's Anti-Terrorism Plan Still Lacks Specific Guidelines

By Leslie Gelb

WASHINGTON — Three and a half years after announcing that combating terrorism would be one of President Ronald Reagan's first priorities, officials said it is still being debated and that it will be taken up at the economic summit conference this week.

The British are said to have drafted a tough statement designed to show that the seven leaders at the meeting that opens Thursday in London are determined to do something about state-sponsored terrorism. Another reason the statement was drafted, according to a key administration official, is that "they think we're serious about pre-emptive military attacks against countries supporting terrorism and they want to try to head this off."

Two months ago, President Reagan signed a memorandum that officials called a foundation for a policy but not specific guidelines for action or specific commitments of new resources.

As described by a range of administration officials, the document approved on April 3 lists general principles, including efforts to "dissuade" countries from sponsoring terrorism and the right "to defend ourselves" if victimized. But there is no discussion on how to do this and no definition of state-sponsored terrorism.

Nor did the document discuss diplomatic efforts to organize countries against state-sponsored terrorism, as was done a decade ago against hijackings, beyond calling for working "as closely as possible" with other nations.

Instead, according to the officials, the president's memorandum raises a whole series of questions for further study — principally, what additional resources are needed to gather intelligence on ter-

ist activities and how the United States should respond to different kinds of terrorist attacks.

A senior official, commenting on some administration-inspired news reports that there was now a new policy of taking pre-emptive and punitive action against terrorists, stated that the policy was essentially not new at all.

He said that all it meant was that known terrorists would be arrested and that Washington should cooperate more with countries that have intelligence on terrorists, such as Britain, West Germany and Israel.

Officials said that the memorandum also stresses doing everything "legally." This word was added to the final document, according to the sources, even after virtually all those involved in the interdepartmental study rejected a recommendation by senior Pentagon officials to authorize "hit squads" to kill terrorists and after the Central Intelligence Agency succeeded in removing any language that might be construed as involving it in domestic spying.

Robert C. McFarlane, the national security adviser, Vice Admiral John Poindexter, his deputy, and other senior White House officials were said by knowledgeable officials to have fashioned the language of the document so that Mr. Reagan could be portrayed as taking strong action without being committed to anything, especially anything that the Democrats in an election year could portray as recklessness.

The result, in the view of some in the State Department and the CIA, is a document that means either the United States is "essentially doing better at what we've already been doing for several years now," as one said, "or crossing the line at some point with pre-emptive counterforce and military retaliation where hard evidence may be lacking."

In a recent magazine interview, William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, cited Israeli action in striking back at countries that aid terrorist attacks. He continued: "I think you will see more of that — retaliation against facilities connected with the country sponsoring the terrorists or retaliation that just hurts the interests of countries which sponsor terrorism."

A close associate of Secretary of State George P. Shultz said that the secretary was "grappling with his conscience." The source said that Mr. Shultz is in favor of using force but is against what he said was the Israeli model of retaliating against the innocent along with the guilty.

Few of the intelligence and policy-level officials interviewed argued that Moscow was actively controlling, directing or directly supplying terrorist activities. The prevailing judgment was that Moscow does not like to undertake high-risk ventures that it cannot control and that such are the hallmarks of terrorism and terrorists.

Plan Is Criticized
An administration plan to prohibit Americans from aiding or supporting groups that the government has designated as terrorist was attacked Tuesday at a Senate hearing as a threat to individual rights, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, a Democrat of Ohio, speaking at the opening day of hearings on Mr. Reagan's anti-terrorism plan, said "We must not make an effort to stop terrorism in a way that tramples on the Bill of Rights."

At the same time, Senator Orrin G. Hatch, a Republican of Utah, lashed out at "self-styled civil libertarians" who protect terrorists rather than their victims.



ANTI-CRIME ALLIES — The U.S. attorney general, William French Smith, left, and Italy's interior minister, Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, give details in Washington of two treaties to coordinate the fight against crime and drug trafficking. The treaties, awaiting U.S. Senate ratification, concern extraditions and mutual assistance in criminal matters, including the seizure of illegal assets.

IRS Wants States' Data In Drive on Tax Cheats

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON — The Internal Revenue Service, in a drive to prosecute tax cheats, has developed a plan to collect information from the states about people who, for example, register expensive automobiles or obtain licenses to be plumbers.

The service said in a summary of the plan that because most property and business transactions fall under state laws, information obtained when people and businesses applied for permits, licenses and registrations "should be analyzed to detect areas of unreported income."

Some information, such as the data collected when a dump truck is registered or a person obtains a professional license, could be used to anticipate future business activities, the service said. "Other leads such as expensive car, boat or airplane registrations," it went on, "would be valuable in documenting asset acquisition and expenditures of funds."

The IRS is increasingly concerned about the rise in failures to pay taxes to the U.S. government and wants to use computers to focus on what it considers likely targets. According to the most recent estimate, people who failed to pay any income tax reduced government revenue \$3 billion in 1981. Eight years before, such nonfilers cost the government \$1 billion.

The income of self-employed people, such as lawyers, doctors, independent contractors, is not reported to the government as is that of people who work for an employer. The self-employed have been found more likely to cheat, according to government studies.

U.S. Cracks Down on Ku Klux Klan As Group Faces Increasing Hostility

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — In most ways, the Ku Klux Klan is only a pale shadow of what it was in the 1920s and 1930s, when it was a political force to be reckoned with in the South. Businessmen and civic leaders in many small Southern communities are now openly hostile to the Klan, and have gone so far as to try to bar its members from holding public marches, as the Chickasaw, Alabama, City Council unsuccessfully attempted last year.

"The Klan is just plain bad for business," said Chickasaw Mayor J.C. Davis Jr. And, perhaps more than at any time since the 1960s, federal prosecutors are trying to be bad for the Klan.

Last month a federal grand jury in Alabama indicted nine Ku Klux Klansmen on civil rights charges that grew out of a bloody melee with black demonstrators five years ago in Decatur, Alabama. Four persons, two blacks and two Klansmen, were shot and five law enforcement officials were injured during a march by blacks. The march was held to protest the conviction by an all-white jury of a mentally retarded black accused of raping a white woman.

The indictments are the latest in a series of actions by government investigators in their newly intensified scrutiny of Klan-related violence in the South. The case brings to 24 the number of Klansmen indicted in eight different federal cases since October 1982.

The Justice Department says seven other incidents of Klan violence are being pursued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Some critics of President Ronald Reagan's broader civil rights policy may be chagrined at the credit his administration is earning by prosecuting Klan members, but other advocates of cracking down on the Klan see no point in quibbling over the politics of the matter.

"The fact is that federal prosecutors are going after them," said Morris Dees, an attorney with the Southern Poverty Law Center in Montgomery, Alabama, and a longtime adversary of the Klan. "All of these indictments make the Klan very wary. It puts a lot of fear in them, because they don't know any longer who they can trust."

Mr. Dees is no idle observer. He has won lawsuits challenging Klan activities in Alabama and Texas. And in what may signal an important new partnership in combating racial violence in the South and elsewhere, Mr. Dees and his staff played a key role in assembling the

evidence that led to the indictments in the Decatur incident.

As part of a civil damage suit filed against the Klan chapter involved, the law center used depositions and the threat of possible financial liability to cajole evidence and admissions from rank-and-file Klansmen that the FBI had been unable to gather during an earlier investigation.

Mr. Dees has high praise for Daniel Rinzal, the Justice Department's deputy assistant attorney general for civil rights. It was Mr. Rinzal who reopened the Decatur investigation and who brought charges two years ago in the Greensboro, North Carolina, case. There, nine members of the Klan and the American Nazi party were indicted for their role in disrupting a 1979 anti-Klan rally in which five demonstrators were killed.

Though Greensboro defendants were acquitted in April, the fact that there were federal indictments in both the Decatur and Greensboro cases at least sends a clear message to Klansmen throughout

the South that their activities are being closely monitored.

That scrutiny comes at a time when the organization appears to be enjoying a resurgence of appeal among poor and working-class whites. Increasing competition with blacks over jobs, coupled with the new social dynamic created by fully integrated public schools, continues to provide Klan groups — there may be as many as 40 separate organizations — with new recruits.

Accurate estimates of Klan membership are difficult to come by. Historically, Klan leaders have refused to comment on the number of their followers. But Lyn Wells, director of the Atlanta-based National Anti-Klan Network, a privately funded group that monitors Klan activities, says that membership has climbed sharply in recent years to about 10,000. Not only are Klan rallies more common, but robed members now regularly take part in Southern voter registration drives designed to increase the number of white voters. Klan members have been named voting registrars in several Alabama counties.

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Teamsters Head, Under U.S. Probe, Is Said to Be an Informant for FBI

By Ronald J. Ostrow
and Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON — The Teamsters union president, Jackie Presser, the target of a federal corruption investigation in Cleveland, has been an informant for the FBI since the 1970s, according to current and former federal law enforcement officials.

Mr. Presser's cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, considered rare for a high-ranking official of the union, is believed to have complicated a Department of Justice decision on whether to seek his indictment by a grand jury.

That decision already had been considered sensitive because Mr. Presser has been virtually alone among major labor leaders in his political support for President Ronald Reagan. But Justice Department officials insist that the White House has made no attempt to derail the Presser investigation. Federal strike force attorneys in Cleveland have decided to recommend seeking a grand jury indictment in the case, which involves "ghost employees" who drew pay but did no work for Teamsters Local 507, which Mr. Presser controls. If Justice Department officials in Washington agree, Mr. Presser would be charged with defrauding the local of at least \$250,000 by

approving salaries for the ghost workers, who allegedly included Mr. Presser's uncle, Allen Friedman. Mr. Friedman was convicted last fall of accepting \$165,000 in such payments over three years.

Attempts to reach Mr. Presser over a six-day period through his attorney and through Teamster headquarters here were unsuccessful. William M. Baker, an assistant FBI director, and Stephen S. Trott, the assistant attorney general who heads the Department of Justice's criminal division, refused to comment.

Government sources who asked not to be identified said the information provided by Mr. Presser dealt with matters related to the Teamsters in criminal cases they declined to specify.

"It was something very hush-hush," a former FBI official said. "It was considered very high-level stuff because of his status."

A person who acts as an FBI informant is not automatically protected from prosecution, federal law enforcement sources pointed out Tuesday.

"If a guy is an informant and commits a crime, they've got to prosecute him," a former federal prosecutor familiar with Teamster investigations said. "They can't give a guy a free ride just because he's an informant."

But in Mr. Presser's case, FBI officials do not want to lose access to top leaders of the Teamsters who could help turn the union away from organized crime.

The FBI has played no role in the two-year Cleveland investigation. Mr. Presser was elected president of the 1.7-million-member labor union in April 1983, succeeding Roy L. Williams, who resigned after he was convicted in federal court in Chicago of conspiring to bribe former Senator Howard Cannon, Democrat of Nevada.

In the past, Mr. Presser has been sensitive to suggestions that he has led a charmed life because he has cooperated with the government. When Mr. Williams was being tried in Chicago, for example, Mr. Presser assured a defense attorney that he was not an informant.

A Meese Friend Got \$18,000 Gift

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Edwin W. Thomas, who advised the family of the White House counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, to buy stock in Biotech Capital Corp., received a gift of more than \$18,000 in forgiven interest from the president of Biotech.

The gift was made last year in connection with two loans to Mr. Thomas from Biotech President Earl W. Brian, according to Mr. Thomas's financial disclosure statement, which was released this week.

Mr. Meese's initial failure to disclose a \$15,000 interest-free loan from Mr. Thomas, a longtime friend, has been an issue in his nomination to become attorney general. The Thomas loan was used to buy Biotech stock for Mr. Meese's family.

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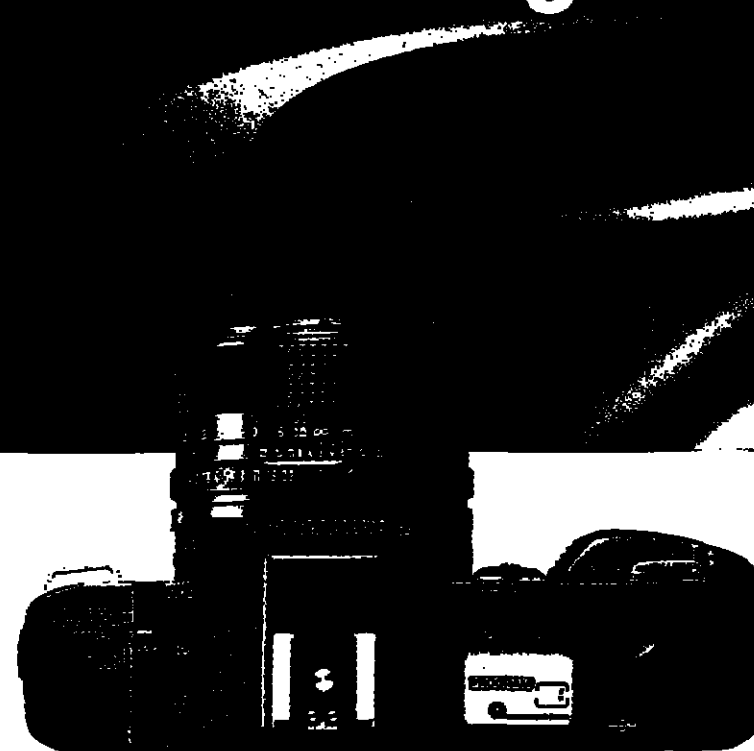


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SCIENCE

Infection Surpasses Gonorrhea

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Chlamydia, a little-known, often misdiagnosed and usually mistreated infection, is causing a national epidemic of venereal disease that has far outstripped gonorrhea.

Chlamydia is now the most common sexually transmitted disease in the United States, afflicting at least 3 million and perhaps as many as 10 million people a year, or five times more people than gonorrhea. And its incidence is rising with frightening rapidity, leaving in its wake hundreds of thousands of infertile women, many of whom never even knew they were afflicted.

In men, chlamydia is a leading cause of urethritis, a pus-producing infection of the urinary tract, and sometimes causes a potentially sterilizing infection of the testicles. However, "silent" — or symptomless — infections are now known to be frequent in men as well as women, allowing them to transmit chlamydia unwittingly to their sexual partners. Women with silent infections, as well as those with symptoms, can develop pelvic inflammatory disease and sterilizing infections of the fallopian tubes.

In the middle and upper classes, where gonorrhea is well-controlled, experts say that chlamydia is by far the most common sexually transmitted disease and a major cause of unwanted sterility. Swedish researchers showed that a single attack of chlamydia is about three times more likely than gonorrhea to cause sterility in women.

Among chlamydia's victims are newborn infants, who can develop eye infections and pneumonia from chlamydia acquired during passage through their mothers' infected birth canals. Studies indicate that as many as 5 to 10 percent of pregnant women seen at prenatal clinics are infected with chlamydia at the time of delivery, as against 1 percent of such women with gonorrhea. Each year an estimated 75,000 infants develop chlamydial conjunctivitis, an eye infection that usually heals on its own, and 30,000 get pneumonia from their birth infection.

In underdeveloped countries, chlamydia often produces trachoma, an eye infection spread by flies that is the leading cause of blindness in those areas. In many countries, especially in the tropics, chlamydia also causes a serious venereal disease called lymphogranuloma venereum.

In the industrialized world, chlamydia has emerged as a major cause of pelvic infections and damage to the fallopian tubes, where a woman's egg is fertilized. When a tubal infection is not promptly treated with the proper antibiotics, it can result in infertility or, in those who conceive, ectopic pregnancy. A study at the University of Washington in Seattle indicated that untreated infection by chlamydia may also increase the risk of stillbirth.

Dr. Julius Schachter, a chlamydia specialist at the University of California at San Francisco, has found that 16 to 18 percent of sexually active teen-agers have chlamydia infections, and the risk of tubal infection in infected girls is about 10 times higher than for women in their 20s.

Despite the apparent frequency and serious consequences of chlamydia infections, physicians are not required to report cases to the public health authorities, which makes precise statistics and effective patterns of the disease difficult to obtain.

The full name of the troublesome organism is *Chlamydia trachomatis*, a tiny bacterium that was long thought to be a large virus. Unlike a virus, this organ-

ism has a rigid cell wall and a nucleus that contains both RNA and DNA; it can also be destroyed by antibiotics. However, like a virus, chlamydia organisms are parasites that must reside inside cells to survive and reproduce. After multiplying within a cell, infective particles called elementary bodies are released and can invade new cells. Infection is restricted to a certain type of epithelial, or lining, cell, so that chlamydia is not spread through the bloodstream. However, it can spread from person to person when infected tissue comes into contact with mucous membranes in the vagina, mouth, eyes, urethra or rectum. The cervix is the usual site of infection in women.

The usual symptoms of chlamydia in men are easily confused with gonorrhea: One to three weeks after exposure, a man might develop a penile discharge, painful urination and frequent need to urinate. About 70 percent of the female sexual partners of men with chlamydia are also likely to have a chlamydia infection of the cervix. In women, symptoms can include a vaginal discharge, vague lower abdominal discomfort and painful urination. The symptoms, when they occur, are usually much milder than those caused by gonorrhea and, Dr. Schachter said, are frequently dismissed as "typical female complaints."

UNTIL very recently, diagnosis and treatment of chlamydia infections were severely hampered, not only by the high rate of silent infections, but also by the laborious and difficult test used to detect the organism. By the time the test results are available, perhaps a week later, an infected individual could spread the disease to several others.

Several faster and simpler tests are now being developed, one of which, called MicroTrak, is already commercially available. The MicroTrak test takes about half an hour, and a doctor could have the results within a day. However, this test, which uses genetically produced antibodies to detect very small numbers of chlamydia organisms, still requires special equipment and trained technicians and therefore is not yet widely available. Another rapid test, Chlamydiazyme, has been approved by the Federal Food and Drug Administration but is not yet marketed.

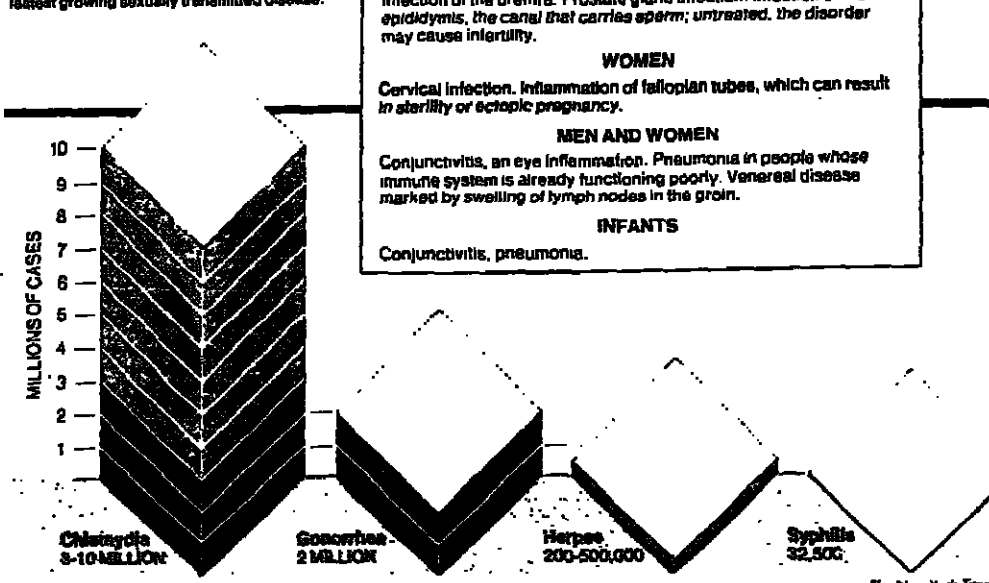
Still, researchers are optimistic that within a few years simple tests will be widely available so that high-risk individuals and all pregnant women could easily be screened for chlamydia.

Meanwhile, chlamydia experts urge that greater attention be paid to the possibility that certain people harbor the organism. For example, Dr. E. Russell Alexander, a specialist in sexually transmitted disease at the Federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, said all patients who are treated for gonorrhea should also be treated for chlamydia, and that an effort should be made to track down sexual contacts of anyone diagnosed as having chlamydia. Among men with gonorrhea, he noted, 30 to 25 percent also have chlamydia, and among women with gonorrhea, 30 to 40 percent are simultaneously infected with chlamydia.

The usual brief treatment for gonorrhea with a penicillin-type antibiotic does not eradicate chlamydia. Rather, chlamydia must be treated for at least a week with a tetracycline antibiotic or, in infants and pregnant women, with two weeks of erythromycin. Conjunctivitis in infected newborns can be prevented by treating the eyes with an antibiotic ointment; however, this does not prevent pneumonia from developing.

Annual Incidence Of Sex Diseases

New studies of patients who visit venereal-disease clinics reveal chlamydia to be the fastest growing sexually transmitted disease.



Bits of Extinct Animals' Genes Cloned

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fragments of genes from an extinct animal, a relative of the zebra and the horse, have been found and reproduced in the laboratory, scientists of University of California at Berkeley reported. They said the gene fragments are the first to be extracted from any vanished animal species.

The genetic material, DNA, was extracted from a scrap of dried muscle tissue found inside the skin of an animal called a quagga. The skin, preserved 140 years ago, had been kept at the Mainz Museum of Natural History in West Germany. The species died out about a century ago.

The discovery that portions of genes from animals can survive for more than a century "may provide a new tool to study the evolutionary links between extinct animals and living ones," the scientists said Monday in a report to the annual meeting of the American Society of Biological Chemists in St. Louis.

"The initial success reported today may open the way to recover intact genes from the muscle of frozen mammoths as well as from bones and teeth of species that died out millions of years ago," an announcement from the university said. It noted that only a small fraction of the millions of gene-sized pieces of DNA from any extinct species are likely to be preserved "and the possibility of actually bringing ancient species 'back to life' is extremely remote."

Even to contemplate such a feat, said Dr. Allan Wilson, a leader of the research, it would be necessary to have all of the animal's complement of DNA and to figure out exactly how it all fitted together in the living creature. Even with living animals, for which all of the genetic material is available intact, the feat of making a new individual artificially from the DNA is far beyond present scientific capabilities.

The report Monday was given by Dr. Russell Higuchi, an expert in analysis and laboratory reproduction of DNA and a postdoctoral fellow in Dr. Wilson's laboratory.

The quagga was a South African animal that resembled both the zebra and the horse and became extinct after many of the animals were killed by farmers who wanted to use the species' grazing lands for growing crops. Dr. Wilson said the last known quagga died in 1883.

In physical appearance, the quagga was closer to the zebra in front and the horse in the rear. There has been a controversy on the question of whether the species was genetically closer to the horse or to the zebra. This question may possibly be answerable now that DNA from the three species is available for comparison.

The dried muscle tissue from the African quagga was found by Dr. Reinhold Rau of the South African Museum at Cape Town, who had been searching museums for pieces of quagga tissue that could be used in biochemical research. He sent the scrap of muscle to Dr. Oliver Ryder of the San Diego Zoo, who relayed it to Dr. Wilson's laboratory.

Dr. Higuchi and a graduate student, Barbara Bowman, dissolved the muscle tissue with an enzyme and detected small fragments of DNA. Each fragment was then spliced into a circular piece of DNA called a plasmid. Each plasmid was put into a cell of the bacteria *Escherichia coli*. The bacteria were then used to grow substantial amounts of the genetic material from the extinct animal. The scientists believe it was the first time any DNA from an extinct animal was resurrected and regrown in living cells.

Dr. Wilson said preserved animal skin has not been satisfactory as a source of DNA. The scientist is studying a small sample of tissue from a mammoth found in the Soviet Union, but this has not yielded any detectable pieces of DNA, he said, partly because the tissue was heavily contaminated by modern bacteria.

The scientist said he hopes to obtain DNA from tissues of an extinct species of bison, called steppe bison, found recently in Alaska. The animal was kept frozen after it was removed from permafrost, he said, thus giving hope that the tissues will be well-preserved and uncontaminated.

IN BRIEF

Treatment Aids Premature Babies

GENEVA (UPI) — The United Nations Children's Fund says two Colombian doctors have been saving the lives of small, premature babies without using sophisticated and expensive equipment common in most developed countries.

Instead of placing the usually underweight infant in a costly incubator and feeding it through tubes, UNICEF said, the Colombian doctors pack the baby under the mother's clothing and close to her breasts 24 hours a day. Dr. Edgar Rey and Dr. Hector Martinez found that using this technique the babies find warmth and natural food and in 2 to 12 days both mother and child usually go home.

According to UNICEF figures, 95 percent of babies born weighing between one-half to two kilograms (about one pound and 4.4 pounds) at the San Juan de Dios Hospital in Bogota now survive with this method. Previously half died. The so-called "kangaroo" treatment even saves three out of four babies weighing from one-half to one kilogram at birth, who previously had no chance of survival, UNICEF said.

Wild Chinchillas Are Endangered

GLAND, Switzerland (UPI) — Chinchillas, the "plump little rodents with soft thick hair" native to South America, have become all but extinct in the wild because of hunting for fur coats, the World Wildlife Fund reported.

"Chinchilla fur coats became a sought-after luxury in the first half of this century and the species with the best fur was ruthlessly hunted for the European and North American market," the WWF said, adding that it takes 150 animals to make one coat.

Only one small population of a few hundred chinchillas in the wild was found in Chile. It is to be protected by a national reserve. They were once widespread in the Andes of Bolivia, Peru, Chile and Argentina, the WWF said, but now exist only on chinchilla farms.

The reserve in Chile will be under strict protection and serve as a genetic pool to preserve and increase the species, it said.

Skin Cancer Protection Is Urged

ATLANTA (UPI) — Americans must use strong sun screens and wear proper clothing to halt a sharp nationwide increase in skin cancer, a prominent skin specialist says.

Dr. William Dobes of the Emory University School of Medicine says the incidence of skin cancer, particularly in the Southeast, has risen dramatically. Figures compiled by the Department of Health and Human Services show between 400,000 and 500,000 Americans develop cancer of the skin every year, he said.

The skin specialist said tanning should be avoided and recommended that people protect themselves from the sun by wearing proper clothing and using commercial sun screens that filter out ultraviolet rays.

Among whites, 332 new cases of skin cancer per 100,000 population occur each year. For blacks it is only 3.4 cases, a dramatic demonstration of the protective qualities of darker skin.

Dr. Dobes said the sunburns and sunbaths have been found to be only about 20 percent of the problem. "It's really that other 80 percent that is the real bummer — the time people are exposed to sun in their day-to-day activities."

Warning Issued on Spread of Deserts

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A United Nations report warns that a rapid spread of deserts around the globe is destroying millions of acres of once-productive farm and rangeland.

Cautioning that drought is not the root cause of desert expansion, the UN Environment Program study, entitled "Harvest of Dust," concludes drastic measures are needed to avert the principal causes — bad farming and grazing practices, improper irrigation and forest destruction.

The UN made the alarming assessment after two years of research that was reported to a little-known international conference last month in Nairobi on the growing threat of "desertification" — the conversion of productive land into desert.

"We have found that a total of 3.475 billion hectares (8.6 billion acres) of the world's range, rain-fed cropland and irrigated land — an area approximately the size of North and South America combined — is affected by desertification," wrote Mostafa Tolba, executive director of the UN Environment Program.

A Close Race Is Expected in Israel's Elections

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's election campaign is about to get under way amid expectations that the two main parties will run a close race in their fight for voters in the center of the political spectrum.

Although public opinion polls give the opposition Labor Party led by Shimon Peres a significant lead now, the gap has been shrinking. Many pollsters, politicians and Israeli journalists expect the governing Likud bloc of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to pull even with Labor before the July 23 elections.

There are 120 seats in Israel's Knesset. One poll shows that, in March, voters would have given 55 seats to Labor and 37 to Likud, but by May they had shifted to 52 for Labor and 39 for Likud. According to another survey, published in the

newspaper Hadashot, Likud's share of the electorate went from 20.2 percent at the end of April to 27.7 percent at the end of May, with Labor's share staying about the same, at 41 percent.

As in the past, small parties are expected to be left with the balance of power to form a new government. No party has ever won a majority in the 10 previous parliamentary elections, so the major parties have always depended on support from Orthodox religious factions and others, particularly the National Religious Party and, in recent years, the rigorously Orthodox Agudat Israel group.

Some of the small factions — especially Agudat Israel and the extreme rightist Tehiya Party, which are now in a coalition with Mr. Shamir's Likud — would almost certainly refuse to join with

Labor. But others — the National Religious Party, the Tami Party, the centrist Shmini Party, the liberal Citizens' Rights Movement and possibly the new Yehud movement led by former Defense Minister Ezer Weizman — might contribute seats to a Labor-led coalition, depending on the distribution of votes.

At the moment, however, the calculations hold that to form a government Labor will have to win at least three or four seats more than Likud because the right and the religious weigh more heavily in the small parties.

So far, electioneering has been done only inside the parties, which have just finished weeks of internal bargaining in drawing up their lists of candidates. The campaign does not begin in earnest until a week or so after the states are officially

filed, which took place May 31. The race is expected to be in full swing by next week.

Israelis vote for national states, not by geographical constituencies, which means that most of the particular men and women elected to the Knesset are decided by the professional politicians, who assign their colleagues safe positions high on the lists.

Labor and Likud, for example, are virtually certain to get 40 to 45 seats each, so all those in the top 40 to 45 spots on each state list, in essence, guaranteed seats in the Knesset. Similarly, the top five or six on the National Religious Party list, and the top two or three on the states of Tami, the Communist Party, Tehiya and Agudat Israel are practically shoo-ins. This leaves only about a fourth of the Knesset's membership undecided now.

Autos Replace Camels at a Lethal Pace in Mideast

By David Lamb
Los Angeles Times Service

CAIRO — A one-paragraph item appeared the other day in Egyptian newspapers: Thirteen persons had been killed when two vehicles collided head-on near Alexandria.

Last month, the Gulf states observed a special Traffic Week in an attempt to reduce accidents. Saudi Arabia announced that any driver jumping a red light would face a heavy fine and two weeks in jail.

The highways of many Middle East countries have become as lethal as war zones and, although drunk drivers are few in these teetotaling societies, recklessness and incompetence take thousands of lives every year.

Saudi Arabia, a country of 9 million people, records 2,000 auto fatalities and 20,000 injuries a year. On a single, 12-mile (19-kilometer) stretch of road outside Yanbu, an average of nearly two persons are killed every week.

Since 1979, the number of accidents on the modern network of roads in the sparsely populated Gulf states has soared from 23,000 to 133,000.

The Egyptian government will not talk about the number of accidents in Egypt. The matter is considered "too sensitive," a government official said. But anyone who has seen Egypt's drivers in action can surmise that highway death rates are high.

Western traffic experts attribute the high death toll in part to the fact that the automobile is a new and unfamiliar weapon to many Arab drivers. In North Yemen, it is not uncommon to see a man rule his camel into San'a, the capital, buy a Japanese pickup truck, turn the animal loose in the street and go roaring off at suicidal speed

though he may never have been behind the wheel of a vehicle before.

Last year 300 camels were killed in traffic accidents on the roads of the United Arab Emirates. Even the \$1,100 fine for killing a camel did not reduce the carnage.

Fifteen years ago Oman had only three miles of paved roads; 40 years ago Kuwait had none. Now both oil-producing countries have super-modern highway systems jammed with cars and first-generation driv-

ers. The car has become the prime status symbol in the region.

Other reasons for the high fatality rate are that seat belts are rarely used in this part of the world and, except for Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, where most police officers are North Yemeni or Pakistani, enforcement of traffic laws is lax. In Egypt, anyone can get a license simply by identifying a picture of a stop sign and driving 50 meters in a parking lot. Many policemen are willing to tear up traffic tickets for a 50-cent bribe.

The accident rate in Saudi Arabia is particularly high considering that less than half the population may drive. Women are forbidden to drive for religious reasons.

Some see it as a blessing that car sales are declining in many Arab oil countries as lower petroleum revenues result in frugality. Government figures show that the sale of cars in the six Gulf states and Saudi Arabia dropped to 583,000 last year from 693,000 in 1982. U.S. car sales in Saudi Arabia fell 39 percent last year.

Duvalier Shifts Cabinet After Riots

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — After food riots in central and northern Haiti, the 13-year-old government of President Jean-Claude Duvalier has reshuffled the cabinet and removed the local administration in one of the centers of the disturbances, the town of Gonaves.

The president dismissed five cabinet officers, including Alix Cincas, minister of public works, transportation and communication and one of the five ministers of state who comprise cabinet's inner circle. Mr. Cincas is the brother of Fritz N. Cincas, Haiti's ambassador to Washington.

At Gonaves, where rioting occurred May 21 and May 23, the district governor, Gilbert Barthod, and nearly everyone else in the administration were replaced.

The government has given no reasons for the actions, which were taken last Thursday.

Gregoire Eugene, leader of the Haitian Social Christian Party, said

the changes were "a palliative, but not a remedy." Mr. Eugene returned to Haiti on Feb. 23 after being exiled for more than three years and has resumed his post as professor of constitutional and international law at Haiti University.

An independent political commentator, Aubelin Jolicoeur, who writes for the weekly Samedi Soir, said: "It is not the change that I was expecting to embellish the image of Haiti in the world. It will not affect the policies of the regime."

The government shuffle, which was the largest since the bulk of the cabinet came into office in the summer of 1981, occurred after rioting in Gonaves, Bombardopolis and Cap-Haitien.

Gonaves and Bombardopolis are about a two-hour drive north of Port-au-Prince. Cap-Haitien is a port city on the northern coast.

A local radio station reported three deaths in Cap-Haitien. Another radio station, Radio Lumiere, said "people lost their lives and many were wounded" in Cap-Haitien. The extent of the casualties in the other towns was not known.

The common pattern in all of the violence was the search for food.

In Gonaves, according to people here who pieced together what happened from witnesses, radio and other reports, the rioting began after the police arrested a woman who had just been released from the hospital. Her neighbors reportedly became incensed and took to the streets in protest. Hundreds of people were said to have taken part and to have looted food stores.

The rioting ended after troops were sent from the capital. The troops fired shots in the air. One person said, "We think that some people may have been killed, but we don't know for sure."

Panamanian Ship Fire Kills 5

JAKARTA — The oil tanker Duma, flying the Panamanian flag, caught fire in the Java Sea Tuesday, 170 miles (272 kilometers) east of Jakarta, killing five Korean crew members, the Indonesian news agency reported Wednesday.

We could have taken a beautiful photograph of beautiful people drinking Heineken on a beautiful Bahama beach. However.



When you make a great beer, you don't have to make a great fuss.

IN BRIEF

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Strong Sentiment For Saving Jobs, Protectionism

A mid continuing concern about unemployment, public sentiment in industrial nations is broadly protectionist and strongly favors slowing industrial modernization if it means job losses, the poll shows. Such views run counter to prevailing government policy in most of the major industrial countries.

In the United States, Western Europe and Japan, uncertainty about the world economy and stagnant personal financial prospects seem to be breeding economic nationalism and conservatism.

While protectionism remains publicly taboo, most people, often by margins of 2-1, said they would prefer to buy domestic goods over imports to revitalize their national industries.

Commercial patriotism of this kind — embodied in American campaigns against foreign cars and nontariff discrimination practiced in many countries — prevailed even in the two most successful trading nations, West Germany and Japan, but by small margins.

Most people, asked in the poll if they wanted industrial modernization at the price of job losses, said they preferred saving jobs. Almost two-thirds chose this approach in Italy, Norway, the United States, West Germany and even in Japan.

In Japan, the sole country in the survey where unemployment is a minor concern, industrial innovation has been accompanied by retraining and little job loss.

The widest acceptance of unemployment as the price of modernization appeared in France and, above all, Britain, two countries that have undergone turmoil on the issue.

In Britain, saving jobs outran eliminating declining industries by only 46 percent to 43 percent. The French preferred saving jobs by only 46 percent to 38 percent, even though concern about unemployment has grown steadily in France from 69 percent listing joblessness as a concern to 78 percent this spring.

The greatest resistance to industrial change is found among blue-collar workers, but managers and executives, and also majorities of women, supported this concern with protecting jobs.

This unequivocal support for slowing the pace of development if necessary coincides with economic pessimism, although the poll indicates that the mood, as measured by people's personal financial expectations, has improved slightly.

Worries about unemployment have edged down over six months in most countries, notably in the United States and West Germany. But it remains the leading concern in all countries except Japan.

In Europe, unemployment usually registers with twice the intensity of any other concern, including threat of war, the energy crisis, inflation, inadequate defense, social injustice, crime, nuclear weapons, government spending and poor leadership.

An improvement in personal economic optimism in West Germany, together with that country's export successes, apparently explain the comparatively strong resistance of West Germans to protectionist sentiments: 35 percent rejected efforts to keep out foreign products while 40 percent said imports were threatening the national economy.

Elsewhere, the free-trade approach, which all governments say they favor, was supported only by about a quarter of the respondents. In Britain, Conservatives, Labor Party members and Social Democrats all supported "buying national" by two-thirds majorities.

In the view of most respondents, the loss of inexpensive products for consumers appeared an acceptable price to pay to stop job losses and protect the industrial and economic fabric.

A similar trend toward narrowing interpretations of self-interest appeared in the low and declining levels of interest in closer relations with developing countries.

Unemployment Tops Worry List

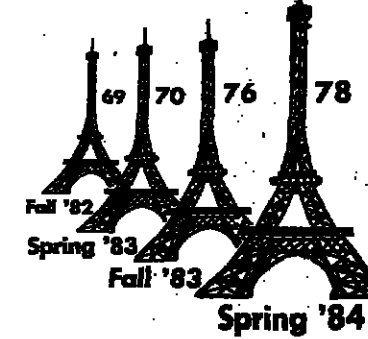
(Continued from Page 1)

The poll — in Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Norway, Spain, the United States and West Germany — was completed May 12, before international financial tensions rose amid crises in the U.S. banking system and among developing nations struggling to pay their debts.

No security issue registered more than half the intensity of the overriding economic concern: unemployment.

The survey asked people to list their greatest concerns from a list that included threat of war, the energy crisis, inflation, inadequate defense, unemployment, social injustice, crime, nuclear weapons, excessive government spending and poor political leadership.

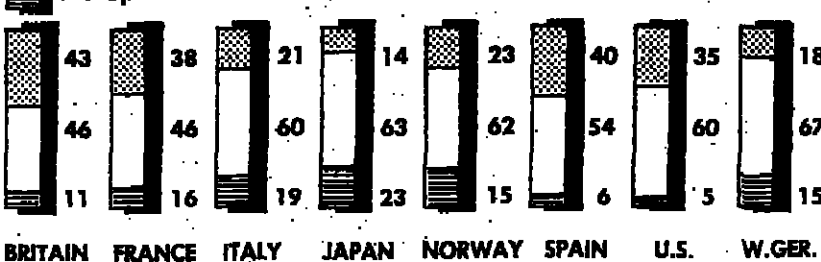
France's Growing Fear of Unemployment



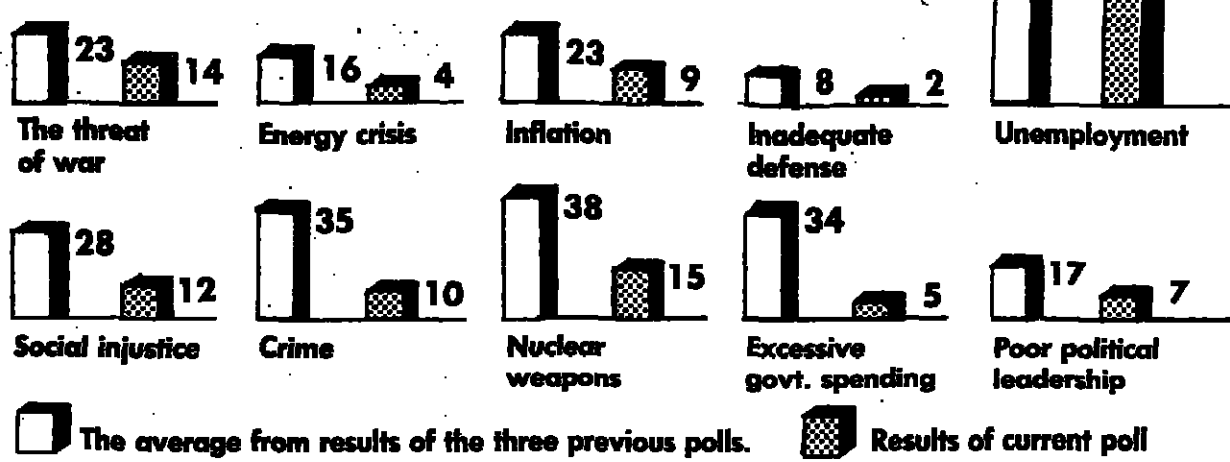
The figures represent the percentage of French respondents listing unemployment among their greatest concerns.

QUESTION: With which of the following opinions are you most in agreement?

- ☒ It is indispensable that we modernize as quickly as possible the obsolete sectors of our industry, even if this will aggravate unemployment.
- ☐ It is more important to preserve jobs, even if this means slowing down the modernization of our industry.
- ☐ No opinion.



The Angst Index: West Germany Relaxes



Figures represent the percentage of West German respondents listing individual categories as major concerns. Because those polled were permitted to list multiple answers, the total is greater than 100.

Fear of War and Nuclear Weapons Slides Sharply As Security Problems Give Way to Economic Fears

War jitters and worries about nuclear arms have subsided sharply in most countries from a peak last fall, when superpower tensions rose debates over the deployment of new NATO missiles in Western Europe.

These two concerns about warfare and weapons, often linked in people's minds, have diminished abruptly in countries where public debate was most heated, notably West Germany and the United States.

Two other countries — Japan and Norway, both bordering on the Soviet Union — reflected a similar slackening of security worries. Worries about nuclear war have remained generally strong over the two years during which the polls have been taken.

Concern over war and nuclear arms actually rose in the last six months in Britain and Italy, where the missile-debate continues. But the most striking movement in public opinion is the dramatic downturn in concern about nuclear weapons in key countries that experienced a spike of tension six months ago.

In West Germany, for example, fear of war was cited by 14 percent of respondents compared to 28 percent six months ago. Similarly, only 15 percent of West Germans said they worried about nuclear weapons, compared to 38 percent six months ago, 42 percent a year ago and 32 percent 18 months ago.

U.S. war fears dropped to 32 percent from 45 percent six months ago, nuclear worries leveled off at 28 percent, and concern about inadequate defense was cut to 10 percent from 24 percent last fall. The pattern fit both Republicans and Democrats.

The pattern of reassurance over security presents a gratifying picture for President Ronald Reagan in the United States, Chancellor Helmut Kohl in West Germany and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Na-

kasone in Japan, who pushed for greater military preparedness.

The poll results from the United States, where the Reagan administration has softened its nuclear rhetoric while continuing a military buildup, show a heightened sense of security among Americans. But these indications of reviving confidence were collected before escalation in the Gulf war stirred talk of possible superpower involvement there.

At the same time the aggressive foreign policy of the Reagan administration appears to be arousing more alarm in Europe: The United States is consistently cited, behind the Soviet Union, as a threat to peace.

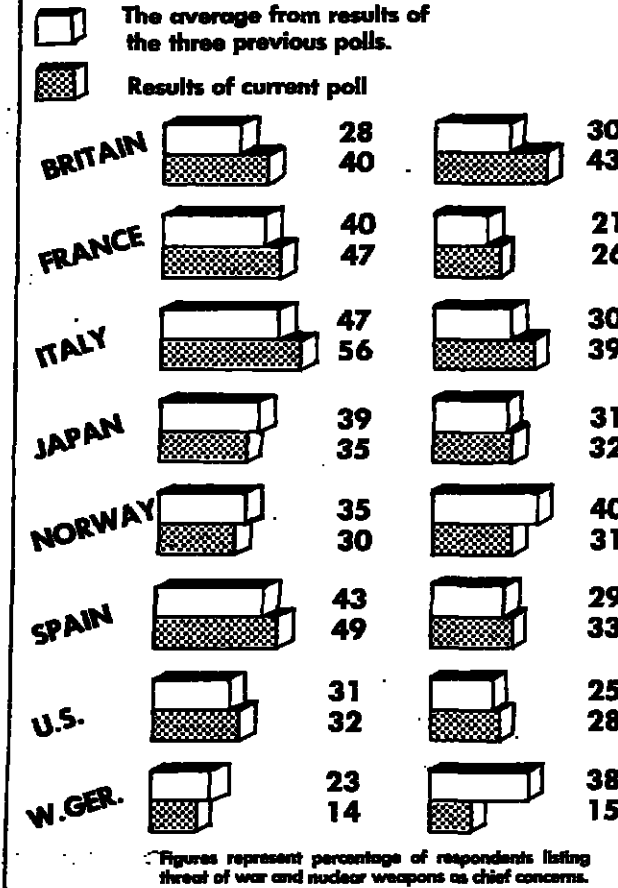
The British ranked highest in criticizing U.S. actions toward the Soviet Union, with 36 percent — up 9 percentage points in six months — listing U.S. behavior as a cause of international unrest — compared to 47 percent who expressed concern about the Soviet military buildup.

Although anti-Soviet views appear across Britain's party and occupational spectrum, those who would vote for the centrist Social Democratic alliance were strongly critical of U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union.

In Britain (the only country registering a major rise in worry about both war and nuclear arms), the nuclear issue is fueled by national issues including debate over Britain's own costly new Trident submarine deterrent and continued demonstrations around the U.S. cruise missile bases.

Italians, too, are continuing the NATO missile-debate, and 56 percent expressed worry about the threat of war, 39 percent about nuclear weapons — the highest levels of concern in any country. Although the Italian Communist Party is opposing the U.S. missiles most actively, the highest fear of war — 62 percent — was voiced by

The Threat of War Nuclear Weapons



Figures represent percentage of respondents listing threat of war and nuclear weapons as chief concerns.

adherents of the conservative Christian Democrats.

Security issues remain strong in France: those voicing war fears have risen over the last year from 34 percent to 47 percent, although concern about nuclear weapons remains among Europe's lowest.

Allied security worries in the last year have focused heavily on West Germany's stability in the Western alliance. Now poll results show, for example, only 2 percent of West Germans worrying about inadequate defense, the least concern on this point in Europe.

West Germans Shed Worry With End of Missile Debate

The fever chart of anxieties in West Germany has eased dramatically, with confidence or at least resignation now prevailing, according to the poll.

The most stunning shift in attitudes is evident in the decline in fear about nuclear weapons and the risk of war; this appears linked to the cooling of the national debate on new NATO missiles in West Germany. Only one in six people surveyed cited nuclear weapons as their great concern, making West Germans for the first time more optimistic on the issue than the French or British.

German worries eased across the board, on issues ranging from inflation and the energy crisis to government spending and political leadership. West Germans were polled before the nationwide metalworkers strike.

Replies often showed only half or even a third of the concern expressed in earlier surveys. On the economy, West Germans struck a slightly more optimistic note than most other Europeans.

Even unemployment, the major worry, showed less pessimism: It was listed as a concern by 52 percent of Germans questioned, compared to 73 percent six months ago and 82 percent a year ago. The 21-point gap indicates an important shift in attitudes.

West Germans, analysts say, appear to be emerging from a bout of pessimism toward a closer identity of moods with other Europeans, and perhaps even a recovery of German confidence.

The "unexpected, even surprising results, suggest a degree of psychological consolidation going further than the political leadership is publicly claiming," according to Dr. Karl Kaiser, a West German political analyst. A national consensus, he said, seemed to be emerging on security issues that excluded only the small Greens party.

Anxiety has been cut in half about nuclear weapons compared to six months ago, when large anti-nuclear demonstrations were occurring and polls showed nearly one West German in two acknowledging worries about nuclear weapons.

"The missile issue has just disappeared, and a period of normalcy is returning," said Paul Friedrich, a political consultant for West German industry. Other polls have also reflected

what another analyst called a "mood of relief, even letdown" among many West Germans after months of often acrimonious debate.

Economic confidence, Mr. Friedrich said, is "cautiously returning, with better export figures, predictions of improved growth and a plateau in unemployment." Another important change little noticed by analysts outside West Germany, he said, is that the policies of Chancellor Helmut Kohl have ended widespread discussion in West Germany about federal government budget deficits.

West German attitudes, however, do not restore the nearly unquestioning allegiance to the United States that prevailed before Jimmy Carter became president.

Belief in closer cooperation with the United States remains low. Germans interviewed ranked U.S. actions as the second-highest source of international tension, both economic and political, especially in the developing countries. Possible Soviet threats remained their top worry but declined in intensity.

West Germans put renewed emphasis both on the need for contacts between the superpowers and for closer economic cooperation in Western Europe. These beliefs, combined with anti-U.S. views, seemed strongest among younger people and in the Greens party.

Signs of reviving German economic confidence included a jump in the number of Germans who believed their personal financial situation would improve this year: 19 percent compared with 12 percent six months ago.

On trade, people appear comparatively less protectionist in West Germany and Japan, the other main trading nation in the poll.

Both main West German parties — the ruling Christian Democrats and opposition Social Democrats — reflected the country's declining security worries.

The parties have moved roughly in parallel on most issues in IHT polls.

Concern about nuclear weapons, for example, peaked in both parties last fall. Among supporters of the Christian Democrats, for example, nuclear worries were listed by 12 percent this time, compared with 34 percent last October and 35 percent last spring. Among Social Democrats, the pattern was 15 percent in the current findings, 39 percent last fall and 48 percent a year ago.

Soviet Arms Buildup Remains Top Source of World Tension

While the Soviet military buildup continues to be seen as the main cause of international tension, the poll found a strong desire, especially in Europe, for productive arms control talks to protect Western security.

As an apparent response to this trend, NATO countries' foreign ministers recently endorsed continued pursuit of improved ties with the Soviet Union.

President Ronald Reagan this week made fresh offers of security talks about Europe with the Soviet Union even though Americans — in contrast to Europeans — are losing interest in Soviet contacts, according to the poll.

Americans' alarm about the Soviet military and political threat in general dropped dramatically. Slightly more than one-third of Americans acknowledged concern about Soviet strength in the poll whereas six months ago the figure was 52 percent.

Similarly, concern eased about the Soviet military buildup in most other countries, but it remains widely rated as the main culprit for international tension — listed by 47 percent of those polled in Britain and Italy and by about 50 percent of respondents in Japan, Norway and West Germany.

The overall decline in levels of concern, according to Gregory Flynn, an analyst at the Atlantic Institute, indicates that "the more anxious responses given last fall are the exception, particularly in the United States, where international tensions broke into normally prevalent domestic worries."

In economically battered France, U.S. financial policy remains the main worry, cited by 38 percent — down from 45 percent previously. Half of France's ruling Socialists and their Communist partners criticized the dollar.

U.S. policy, generally speaking, was the second-ranked worry. The U.S. military buildup alarmed opinion in seven countries (47 percent in Spain, 41 percent in West Germany and 37 percent in Britain). Superpower activities in the Third World are also a growing concern in European countries.

To bolster Western security, Europeans favor arms control talks much more strongly than Americans and Japanese do.

Only 30 percent of Americans (down 9 percent in six months) listed arms control talks as likely to reinforce Western security. In Japan, enthusiasm is even less — 21 percent.

Arms control talks are very important for at least 40 percent of French, Germans and British.

Among adherents of Britain's Social Democratic alliance, for example, 50 percent listed arms control talks and 44 percent mentioned continued contacts with the Soviet Union — significantly higher figures than for Laborites (43, 34) or Conservatives (24, 44).

In France, arms control talks had a majority of 64 percent among Communists and a plurality of 46 percent among Socialists. The neo-Gaullists gave highest priority (34 percent) to improved U.S.-European cooperation while the Giscardians favored closer economic unity in Western Europe (38 percent).

In the United States, interest in most foreign issues has declined sharply — in six months, the pursuit of military balance with the Soviet Union dropped 17 points to 22 percent, belief in U.S.-European cooperation 12 points to 40 percent, the quest for better relations with the Third World 10 points to 23 percent, faith in closer European economic unity 17 points to 14 percent and in better European defense cooperation 16 points to 18 percent.

At the same time, only 10 percent of Americans listed pacifism in Europe as a worry.

How the Poll Was Done

This poll, the fourth in a series over the last two years, is designed to explore attitudes on security and economic questions confronting the Western alliance and Japan.

Conducted by the International Herald Tribune, the Atlantic Institute, and an international media group, it was designed to probe an apparent rise in protectionist sentiment and test moods after the recent nuclear debates.

Four of the seven questions asked in all eight countries have been asked in previous surveys, so they provide a historical perspective.

About 9,000 people were interviewed. Louis Harris International coordinated the polling.

The poll tries to explore underlying public attitudes. "We are trying to get beneath the surface, not measure ripples possibly reflecting short-run political activity," according to Humphrey Taylor, president of Louis Harris Associates in New York.

Despite efforts to minimize cross-cultural misunderstanding, "at least a 10-point statistical difference, and slightly more when Japan is involved, is needed before you can be sure you have a real difference in national attitudes," he said.

Sponsoring news organizations included Aftenposten in Norway, Asahi Shimbun in Japan, El Pais in Spain, the Financial Times in Britain, Il Sole 24 Ore in Italy, Le Matin in France, USA Today in the United States, Westdeutscher Rundfunk and Die Zeit in West Germany.

The Atlantic Institute for International Affairs is a private independent research center in Paris. Inquiries about the poll and orders for the data should be addressed to the Atlantic Institute at 120 rue de Longchamp, 75016 Paris.

Is There Hope for Brighter Financial Future? Pessimism Runs High

Despite signs that the industrial countries are pulling out of recession, led by a strong U.S. recovery, few survey respondents expect fast, substantial economic improvement, much less a return to prosperity.

Pessimism over personal economic livelihood maintains a steady overall reading: A majority of those surveyed expects a year from now to be doing no better or worse than they are today.

Substantial buoyancy appears only in the United States, where 37 percent of respondents said they expect their personal situations to improve this year — nearly double the top European figures, 21 percent in both Britain and Spain.

This gap between European feelings of stagnation and the more upbeat U.S. mood has widened in the last six months. Asked the same question in October 1983, 33 percent in the United States expected improvement compared to 21 percent in Britain and 20 percent in Spain, the top European replies.

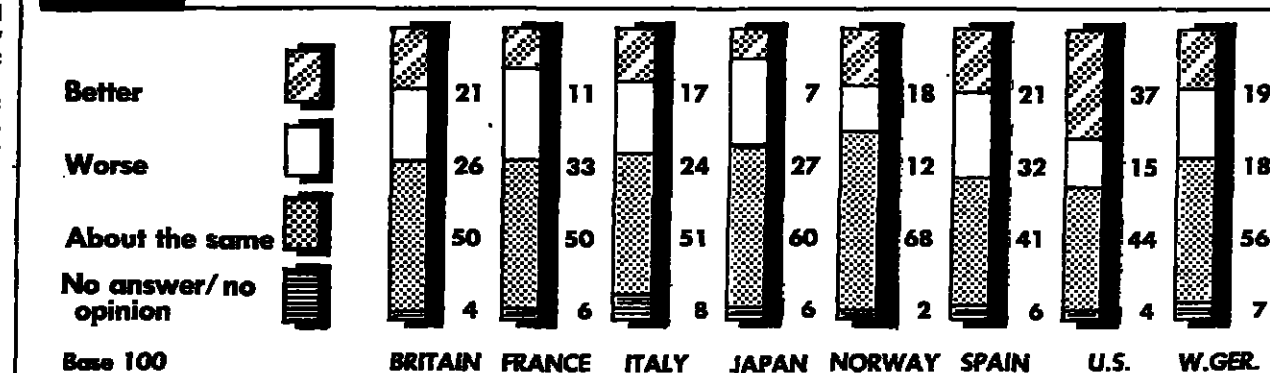
The upward trend in responses by Americans on personal wealth are reinforced by sharp drops in their concern about related economic issues: fear of inflation and excessive government spending together with worry about unemployment have dropped to record lows in the poll series.

Fifteen percent of respondents in the United States said they expected to be worse off — fewer than in any European country except Norway, where only 12 percent were pessimistic.

This gap between U.S. and European views of the economic outlook continues to be the widest trans-Atlantic divergence in attitudes on any issue, political or economic.

The most significant European development occurred in West Germany: a slight shift to more optimism, with 19 percent saying they

QUESTION: Do you believe that your personal economic situation a year from now will be...



expect improvement, up from only 12 percent six months ago.

Except for the German optimism, the poll results on this question largely parallel responses to the same question six months ago.

The U.S. recovery apparently has failed to shake the view, outside the United States, that economic expansion at the rates of a decade earlier was killed by the second oil shock in 1979 and will not return.

Even the limited signs of optimism can be slightly misleading. In every country, within the ranks of those expecting improvement, the biggest single group is younger people starting their careers, who expect promotion and raises whatever the overall economic situation. In the United States, for example, 34 percent of those in the 18-24 age bracket said they expect to be better

off next year — compared to 38 percent of the 35-49 group.

In Spain, the comparatively high levels of personal financial optimism reflect "wishful thinking," according to an El Pais correspondent, Feliciano Fidalgo, who said Spaniards consistently overestimate their economic position and prospects.

The general lack of economic confidence seems to be an important factor in most countries in explaining widespread caution on industrial change, susceptibility to protectionism and fears of more unemployment, analysts said.

The largest majorities with this view were in Norway, despite its oil wealth, and in Japan, despite its foreign trade surpluses. In both countries, the breakdown of expectations in the poll is unchanged from results six months ago.

Threads of Poll Reveal Uneven Political Fabric

Spaniards listed the U.S. military buildup as the major security threat, a reaction described by an El Pais correspondent, Feliciano Fidalgo, as anti-American feeling fueled by the presence of U.S. military bases in Spain.

"Spain has, historically, a neutralist tradition, preserved during the Franco dictatorship, and the neutralists resent NATO — and resent the United States as the main power in NATO," he said.

In Norway, the "steam has gone out of war issues" because a new consensus on defense has replaced the heated debates last fall, according to Kjell Dragnes, an Aftenposten correspondent.

Economic worries remain high: Significantly, Norwegians remain highly alarmed about unemployment, but have stopped worrying about inflation and government deficits — a reflection, he said, of many Norwegians' wish to see oil revenues used temporarily to create jobs.

In Japan, respondents showed remarkable consistency in their poll responses over the last 18 months: the only statistically significant changes showed slightly lessened concern about unemployment, the risk of war, the rearmament by the superpowers and the need for dialogue between them.

The views of political parties are remarkably homogeneous, a pattern that shows the Japanese government's ability to keep media attention heavily focused on themes of national political consensus, according to Hisao Okaba, a commentator at Asahi Shimbun.

Economic integration for Europe gained support among most Western European respondents. An exception was Britain, which is engaged in a budget dispute in the European

Community. Substantial and growing support for it appeared in Italy and in Spain, which places high hopes in the European Community.

Belief in U.S.-European cooperation has declined in every country except Spain. It is highest in West Germany, but only 34 percent cited it compared to 53 percent a year ago.

In Europe, greater defense collaboration — an increasingly prominent theme among European political leaders — encountered widespread grass-roots skepticism, appealing to less than 20 percent in Britain, France and West Germany and 23 percent in Italy. The idea was more popular in these countries a year ago.

In the United States, where European defense cooperation appealed to 34 percent six months ago, it has lost popularity: only 18 percent thought it could be important for the security of Western countries. The only less popular proposal among Americans was strengthened European economic unity, mentioned by only 14 percent.

The Herald Tribune report on the survey was written by Joseph Fitchett and edited by Charles D. Sherman. The graphics were designed and produced by Naomi Whitcomb.

NYSE Most Actives		
IBM	155.00	155.00
AT&T	100.00	100.00
GE	40.00	40.00
AMT	25.00	25.00
IBM	155.00	155.00
AT&T	100.00	100.00
GE	40.00	40.00
AMT	25.00	25.00

Dow Jones Averages		
Ind. Ave.	1,133.73	1,133.73
Comp. Ind.	1,133.73	1,133.73
Transp.	1,133.73	1,133.73
Chem.	1,133.73	1,133.73
Ind. Ave.	1,133.73	1,133.73
Comp. Ind.	1,133.73	1,133.73
Transp.	1,133.73	1,133.73
Chem.	1,133.73	1,133.73

NYSE Index		
NYSE	1,133.73	1,133.73
NYSE	1,133.73	1,133.73
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NYSE	1,133.73	1,133.73
NYSE	1,133.73	1,133.73
NYSE	1,133.73	1,133.73

Wednesday's
NYSE
Closing

Vol. of 3 p.m. 6,800,000
Prev. 3 p.m. Vol. 6,700,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 97,474.00

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries		
AMEX	1,133.73	1,133.73
AMEX	1,133.73	1,133.73
AMEX	1,133.73	1,133.73
AMEX	1,133.73	1,133.73
AMEX	1,133.73	1,133.73
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AMEX	1,133.73	1,133.73

NASDAQ Index		
NASDAQ	1,133.73	1,133.73
NASDAQ	1,133.73	1,133.73
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AMEX Most Actives		
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NYSE Diaries		
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New York Stocks Move Higher

United Press International
NEW YORK — Wall Street's June rally revived late Wednesday afternoon, with prices on the New York Stock Exchange moving higher, although relatively slow trading took some of the luster off the move.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fluctuated in the early going after losing 6.68 Tuesday, was ahead 8.84 points to 1,133.73 minutes before the close. The Dow had risen 30.33 the four sessions prior to Tuesday, including 19.50 Friday.

Advances led declines 755-656 among the 1,866 issues traded.

Volume amounted to about 832 million shares compared with 84.8 million Tuesday.

Analysts said stocks involved in takeovers and merger rumors were in the spotlight, but IBM's apparent sales problems with its PCjr home computer weighed on the market for the second consecutive session.

"There are a couple of large institutional selling programs under way and that is restraining the market," said Keith Hertell of Drexel Burnham Lambert. Several corporations have sold stock recently to carry out buy-back or merger programs.

Mr. Hertell said he thought the market also was being restrained by a standoff in investor outlook.

"One camp said interest rates are going to go lower and the economy is going to slow down to a sustainable rate. The other camp says interest rates are going higher and the economy eventually is going to stop growing," he said.

Federal funds rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, traded at 10 1/2 percent, and the bond market — which has set the pace for stocks all year — was lower.

Martin S. Feldstein, the White House economic adviser, said planned cuts in the federal budget deficit would not have much effect on short-term interest rates or immediately ease a "crowding out" in credit markets.

However, he projected medium- and long-term rates would remain at current levels or decline, even if short-term rates rise.

Investors were watching the latest developments in the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, Iran threatened to retaliate for an Iraqi air raid that killed or wounded more than 600 people but made no comment on the loss of its two planes in a fight over Saudi Arabia.

IBM, which plunged 2 1/2% Tuesday, was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues and lower most of the day. IBM reportedly has eased credit to dealers of its PCjr home computer in an attempt to bolster sales.

Superior Oil was active with a block of 796,400 shares at 41 1/2% and AT&T made the list following a block of 500,000 shares at 13 1/2%.

Walt Disney Productions, which has been fighting a takeover bid by financier Saul Steinberg, was active. Disney, which completed its acquisition of Arvida Corp. of Florida, said it had agreed to buy Gibson Greeting Cards in an exchange of stock.

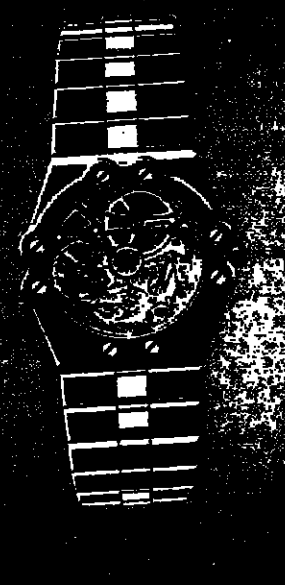
Standard & Poors Index		
S&P	1,133.73	1,133.73
S&P	1,133.73	1,133.73
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S&P	1,133.73	1,133.73
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Dow Jones Bond Averages		
DJB	1,133.73	1,133.73
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AMEX Stock Index		
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NYSE Most Actives		
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NYSE Most Actives		
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WALL STREET JOURNAL

Day or False D
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CURRENCY

INTEREST

(Continued on Page 16)

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1984

WALL STREET WATCH

New Day or False Dawn:
Upswing Divides Experts

By EDWARD ROHRBACH
International Herald Tribune

False dawns that stocks were about to shine again on a sustained basis have been the darkest disappointment in the year, now that the bull market has lost its glow. A succession of Wall Street luminaries have seen their reputations dimmed by prematurely predicting the long-term outlook for stocks had brightened again.

"On three occasions already this year we've witnessed people jumping into this market without really seeing any light at the end of the tunnel," declared Laszlo Birinyi Jr., director of equity market analysis at Salomon Brothers.

"For many months now it's been real tough for the big institutions and others to make money," he added. "Anything that gives them a ray of hope, they're in."

Mr. Birinyi, whose computer analysis of big-block trades have helped him warn of Wall Street's previous false starts, said he doubts that the rally begun a week ago off the year's new low is "the start of anything."

Residing being "technically oversold and covering by short traders," he attributed the upswing to investors "afraid the ship would leave without them."

"But the key will be whether investors keep the faith when the stock market experiences some bad days. In the past, people have just bailed out when stocks started to tumble around the 1,170 level on the Dow."

What he said he wants to see before becoming bullish is "buying on weakness — that shows faith and conviction. Anybody can buy when the market is going up."

Yet Mr. Birinyi offered recommendations that he thinks could prove profitable "as long as the stock market shows some life."

In the drug, beverage, retailing and tobacco sectors, he cited SmithKline, Sterling, Upjohn, Warner-Lambert, PepsiCo, Coca-Cola, Woolworth, Sears, Macy's, R.J. Reynolds and Philip Morris. Aluminum and steel issues might also bounce back, he said.

Oppenheimer's Michael Metz, however, is convinced that Wall Street's latest advance is the dawning of a bright new day. "I think the stock market is in the very early stages of a recovery," he asserted. "I see it rising to at least 1,200 before losing momentum."

Mr. Metz, the firm's market strategist, had been bearish for months until last Wednesday when stocks made a 33-point swing from low to high in a "breadth climax," or declining stocks vs. advancing issues reached a crescendo. This phenomenon, he thinks, compares with a "selling climax" before Wall Street became dominated by institutional trading and individuals would be flushed out at market bottoms through forced liquidation of margin positions.

He sees the rally since then as a "miniature version" of August 1982 when the bull market took off. "Investor psychology has changed," he declared. "There's been a resurrection of confidence."

The current move, he added, is "being fueled by huge amounts of liquidity from both individuals and institutions." He cited mutual funds, which have been near the 10-percent level, institutional liquidity about 11 percent, and buying power in margin accounts at record levels.

William Wirth, general manager of investments at Credit Suisse, Zurich, is optimistic that Wall Street's "next big move will be on the upside rather than the downside."

However, he says that the bank will probably "remain on the sidelines" until American investors confirm by their own net stock buying that a second leg of the bull market is really under way.

"I'm not so sure we want to risk being heroes," he said. "But clients have substantial cash reserves," he added. "There's a lot of money invested short term. And by and large, investors are becoming more active again."

Among world stock markets, he placed Wall Street at the top along with the Swiss exchange as his "prime choices."

High technology, "where some very good companies have been badly hurt," is the stock group he believes is the most attractive.

His advice is to "buy market leaders, if you want to be safer; otherwise invest in a package of smaller companies." In the first category he singled out Data General. So-called computer applications.

CURRENCY RATES

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 2:00 pm EDT.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Yen	Sfr	Scd	Yen
Amsterdam	2.02	4.24	112.80	1.63	163.44	131.32	5.53	131.32
Brussels	2.02	4.24	112.80	1.63	163.44	131.32	5.53	131.32
London (N)	2.02	4.24	112.80	1.63	163.44	131.32	5.53	131.32
Milan	2.02	4.24	112.80	1.63	163.44	131.32	5.53	131.32
New York	2.02	4.24	112.80	1.63	163.44	131.32	5.53	131.32
Paris	2.02	4.24	112.80	1.63	163.44	131.32	5.53	131.32
Tokyo	2.02	4.24	112.80	1.63	163.44	131.32	5.53	131.32
Zurich	2.02	4.24	112.80	1.63	163.44	131.32	5.53	131.32
1 USD	1.00	1.93	6.55	0.70	107.06	20.36	0.87	246.16

	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
Swiss	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
French	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
German	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Italian	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Japanese	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Spanish	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Portuguese	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Belgian	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Dutch	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
British	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21

6 Short-term 12-month 1-year
(a) Commercial bank (b) Automatic transfer to buy one dollar (c) Automatic transfer to buy one dollar (1) Units of 100 (2) Units of 10,000
N.A.: not available; N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1M	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
3M	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00
6M	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00
1Y	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00

Rate applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Discount Rate	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
Prime Rate	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00
Banker's Loan Rate	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00
Comm. Paper, 90-180 days	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
3-month Treasury Bills	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00
6-month Treasury Bills	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00
CD's 90-180 days	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00

West Germany

	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Overnight Rate	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
One Month Interbank	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
3-month Interbank	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
6-month Interbank	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50

Japan

	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Discount Rate	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Call Money	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
90-day Interbank	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

Sources: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, Livestock Bank.

Feldstein Warns of Slowdown

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said Wednesday that it is possible that the U.S. economy will have a "growth recession" for a quarter or two next year during which output will slow so much that unemployment rises.

Mr. Feldstein, talking to reporters after what he said was his final official appearance before Congress, said a prolonged growth recession is "unlikely" although it could happen, and that 1985 will have "continued moderate expansion." In a conventional recession, the economy contracts for two consecutive quarters.

In its economic forecast, the Reagan administration has maintained that real, or inflation-adjusted, growth will be steady and that unemployment will continue to decline.

Many private economists, concerned about high interest rates, have said that the nation's output in goods and services could decline so sharply by the end of this year and the beginning of next year that the unemployment rate will edge up.

Mr. Feldstein, in testimony before the Senate Banking Subcommittee on international finance and monetary policy, continued his criticism of the large federal budget deficits. Such remarks that have kept him in trouble during his two-year tenure as President Ronald Reagan's chief economic adviser.

Mr. Feldstein has announced that he will leave office July 11. Mr. Feldstein said that short-term interest rates are likely to stay high this year and next even if Congress passes a three-year, \$140-billion deficit-reduction package.

The economy will continue to experience "conflict between the public and private borrowing," he said, adding that short-term rates will stay high. But the financial markets are "forward looking," Mr. Feldstein said. If the deficit-reduction package is passed and the markets believe Congress and the administration are committed to further cuts, medium- and long-term interest rates could "top out," he said.

Finally, just when management seemed happy with its campaign of redempting assets, Sir James Goldsmith, the British financier, has informally offered to buy Continental for about \$50 a share, or \$2.4 billion.

On Wall Street Tuesday, there was little consensus over why Sir James was interested in Continental, which used to be known as Continental Can Co. Analysts agreed, however, that Continental's earnings a share would increase by 20 percent to 30 percent this year, with its can, forest products, oil and gas and insurance operations all improving from last year.

They said that Sir James, whose American holdings include Grand Union Co. and Diamond International Corp., a forest products company, wanted to increase his operations in the United States.

"Continental has done a great job restructuring its assets," said Stanley M. Schaefer, an analyst with Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. "I can understand why he would want it. He probably would want the whole thing."

But others, such as David S. Moore, an analyst with the Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp., said Sir James might be more interested in the 1.4 million acres (560,000 hectares) of timberland that Continental manages and

the nine million barrels of oil reserves that it owns so he could sell them off.

Expressing a third view, one analyst said: "He might be seeking to intimidate management the way he did with St. Regis. He wasn't interested in buying the company — he was in and out in a month's time and took a \$50 million profit." Earlier this year, Sir James and some associates bought 8 percent of St. Regis Corp., a U.S. forest products, insurance and energy company, for \$100 million. Wary of a takeover attempt, St. Regis quickly bought back the shares for \$160 million.

Foreign creditors have been stalling on rescheduling part of the country's \$25.6-billion foreign debt until agreement is reached with the IMF.

Huge interest payments on the debt have sapped foreign exchange reserves. Many manufacturers have been forced to close because they do not have enough dollars to buy raw materials for their factories.

Mr. Marcos said he hoped the peso would stabilize at 19.8 or 20 pesos to the dollar, but analysts predicted it would fall to 24 or 25, putting the currency's value against the dollar at less than half what it was a year ago.

But Mr. Ongpin said, "They could have reasoned with the IMF that to do it now would create more trouble. The problem is this government has lost all credibility."

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Branson Shifts Focus to New Airline

By Keith H. Hammonds
New York Times Service

LONDON — Richard Branson is being photographed — again — and he seems troubled. "Do I smile?" he asks. "Flying airplanes is a serious business, isn't it?" He grins.

Mr. Branson smiles a lot these days. It is a boyishly disarming, "What, me worry?" sort of smile that, between the unruly blond hair and the scraggly beard, might let him pass as a college sophomore in Southern California.

Actually, at 33 he is one of the most successful — and one of the more unlikely — businessmen in London. He controls the Virgin Group, a \$150 million-revenue entertainment conglomerate whose interests range from rock groups to film production to rock and jazz clubs. He gave the world two rock phenomena — Boy George and the Sex Pistols. He owns one of the Virgin Islands.

And, later this month, he will inaugurate Virgin Atlantic, a new airline offering cut-rate New York-London flights similar to those of People Express. He is Britain's first serious contender in the market for inexpensive passenger service since Laker Airways' demise in 1982.

But Mr. Branson's easy informality is deceptive. He is known in the British music industry as a tough negotiator, a shrewd manager and an able manager who surrounds himself with talented lieutenants. And he is described, in varying terms of endearment, as a man with an eye

for power — "a megalomaniac in the nicest way," said Ross Stapleton, former publicity man for Virgin.

But above all, Mr. Branson is a salesman. He has been making deals for more than half of his life. He grew up in a suburb of London and dropped out of school at 15 to found Student, a magazine aimed at Britain's rebellious youth of the 1960s. "I didn't like school, and I wanted to put the world right," he said. The first issue sold 50,000 copies, and he has been wheeling and dealing ever since.

His early business deals read like quips from a high school yearbook. Take the time he was selling ads for Student and had

to convince operators that he had lost money in a pay phone. The operators would then connect him directly, and prospective advertisers were spared the tedious pips of the toll box.

"Then, I put on one voice for Mr. Branson's secretary, and another for Mr. Branson," he said. It worked, and he sold nearly \$10,000 in ads for the debut issue.

Mr. Branson delights in telling such tales, saying that they were "a matter of learning to survive in the jungle." But he adds that he now does not do anything "that would make me lose sleep. He drinks modestly, does not

formally offered to buy Continental for about \$50 a share, or \$2.4 billion.

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Philippine Peso Drops by 30% In Devaluation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — The Philippine peso began trading at a dual rate Wednesday, in what amounted to a devaluation of 22 percent for merchandise imports and 30 percent for other transactions.

The floating of the peso, one of a series of orders by President Ferdinand E. Marcos made public Tuesday night, triggered a steep increase in fuel prices.

The peso was trading at 19.8 to the dollar compared with 14 to the dollar Tuesday. That included a new 10-percent peso tax on all non-merchandise foreign exchange purchases. Importers were allowed to buy dollars at a new official rate of 18 pesos.

The peso had been pegged at 14 to the dollar since October, when the government devalued it from 11 pesos. The Central Bank on Wednesday morning set the rate at 18.002 to the dollar.

The Board of Energy on Wednesday announced that the average cost of gasoline, diesel fuel and kerosene would rise at mid-night by an average of 24.7 percent. Motorists lined up at gas stations to fill up before the increases took effect.

Other price increases were expected to be announced this week for basic commodities.

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**Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street**

Stock	Div.	Yld	PE	Sts. 100s	High	Low	Close
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(Continued from Page 8)

P											
1494	18	FMH	2.80	4	9	37	38	29	19%	28	+ +
1495	12	PNBM	1.54	9	9	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
2494	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
2495	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
2496	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
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2625	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
2626	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
2627	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
2628	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
2629	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
2630	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
2631	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
2632	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
2633	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
2634	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
2635	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
2636	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
2637	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
2638	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
2639	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +	
2640	26%	PNBM	1.44	52	4	37	38	29	19%	+ +</	

June 6

NASDAQ National Market Prices[illegible][illegible][illegible]

7	230	YDK	Yankton	230	7
8	230	YDK	Yankton	230	8
9	230	YDK	Yankton	230	9
10	230	YDK	Yankton	230	10
11	230	YDK	Yankton	230	11
12	230	YDK	Yankton	230	12
13	230	YDK	Yankton	230	13
14	230	YDK	Yankton	230	14
15	230	YDK	Yankton	230	15
16	230	YDK	Yankton	230	16
17	230	YDK	Yankton	230	17
18	230	YDK	Yankton	230	18
19	230	YDK	Yankton	230	19
20	230	YDK	Yankton	230	20
21	230	YDK	Yankton	230	21
22	230	YDK	Yankton	230	22
23	230	YDK	Yankton	230	23
24	230	YDK	Yankton	230	24
25	230	YDK	Yankton	230	25
26	230	YDK	Yankton	230	26
27	230	YDK	Yankton	230	27
28	230	YDK	Yankton	230	28
29	230	YDK	Yankton	230	29
30	230	YDK	Yankton	230	30
31	230	YDK	Yankton	230	31
32	230	YDK	Yankton	230	32
33	230	YDK	Yankton	230	33
34	230	YDK	Yankton	230	34
35	230	YDK	Yankton	230	35
36	230	YDK	Yankton	230	36
37	230	YDK	Yankton	230	37
38	230	YDK	Yankton	230	38
39	230	YDK	Yankton	230	39
40	230	YDK	Yankton	230	40
41	230	YDK	Yankton	230	41
42	230	YDK	Yankton	230	42
43	230	YDK	Yankton	230	43
44	230	YDK	Yankton	230	44
45	230	YDK	Yankton	230	45
46	230	YDK	Yankton	230	46
47	230	YDK	Yankton	230	47
48	230	YDK	Yankton	230	48
49	230	YDK	Yankton	230	49
50	230	YDK	Yankton	230	50
51	230	YDK	Yankton	230	51
52	230	YDK	Yankton	230	52
53	230	YDK	Yankton	230	53
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55	230	YDK	Yankton	230	55
56	230	YDK	Yankton	230	56
57	230	YDK	Yankton	230	57
58	230	YDK	Yankton	230	58
59	230	YDK	Yankton	230	59
60	230	YDK	Yankton	230	60
61	230	YDK	Yankton	230	61
62	230	YDK	Yankton	230	62
63	230	YDK	Yankton	230	63
64	230	YDK	Yankton	230	64
65	230	YDK	Yankton	230	65
66	230	YDK	Yankton	230	66
67	230	YDK	Yankton	230	67
68	230	YDK	Yankton	230	68
69	230	YDK	Yankton	230	69
70	230	YDK	Yankton	230	70
71	230	YDK	Yankton	230	71
72	230	YDK	Yankton	230	72
73	230	YDK	Yankton	230	73
74	230	YDK	Yankton	230	74
75	230	YDK	Yankton	230	75
76	230	YDK	Yankton	230	76
77	230	YDK	Yankton	230	77
78	230	YDK	Yankton	230	78
79	230	YDK	Yankton	230	79
80	230	YDK	Yankton	230	80
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85	230	YDK	Yankton	230	85
86	230	YDK	Yankton	230	86
87	230	YDK	Yankton	230	87
88	230	YDK	Yankton	230	88
89	230	YDK	Yankton	230	89
90	230	YDK	Yankton	230	90
91	230	YDK	Yankton	230	91
92	230	YDK	Yankton	230	92
93	230	YDK	Yankton	230	93
94	230	YDK	Yankton	230	94
95	230	YDK	Yankton	230	95
96	230	YDK	Yankton	230	96
97	230	YDK	Yankton	230	97
98	230	YDK	Yankton	230	98
99	230	YDK	Yankton	230	99
100	230	YDK	Yankton	230	100

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1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
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Cable & Wireless Sets Western Union Venture

Reuters
LONDON — Cable & Wireless PLC said Wednesday that a new international telecommunications service has been introduced in a joint venture between itself and Western Union Telegraph Co.

Floating Rate Notes

[illegible]

June 6

[illegible]

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd., London

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Penn Central, Mesa Agree On \$1.1-Billion Exchange

By Isidore Barmash
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Penn Central Corp. and Mesa Petroleum Co. have agreed to exchange notes and securities in a transaction valued at more than \$1.1 billion.

The agreement concluded an arrangement in which Penn Central provided financial backing for Mesa's attempt to take over Gulf Corp. The unfriendly takeover attempt fell short when Gulf agreed in March to be purchased for \$13.3 billion by Standard Oil Co. of California.

The acquisition of Gulf, then the nation's sixth-largest oil company, was the largest merger in U.S. history.

The transaction, announced Tuesday, calls for a Penn Central subsidiary to acquire a Mesa unit, Mesa Offshore Co. The principal assets of the Mesa subsidiary are 14.5 million Gulf shares.

According to the terms of the Gulf merger, Gulf will pay \$80 for each Gulf share, or a total of \$1.16 billion for the shares that will belong to Penn Central.

Mesa, in turn, will get back \$300 million in subordinated notes, preferred stock and warrants that it sold to Penn Central in February to raise cash for the takeover bid. Mesa will also get a five-year note for \$811 million from Penn Central.

While Penn Central would realize a profit of nearly \$50 million on its investment, Mesa would pay

\$130 million less in taxes because of the complex arrangements, analysts said.

The benefit arises from a different tax treatment of Mesa's profits from the Gulf shares. Mesa's 14.5 million shares, or about 8.8 percent of those outstanding, were bought for a total of \$639 million, or more than \$500 million less than they are now worth.

But, because of the Penn Central agreement, "The proceeds from the Gulf stock purchase can be taxed at a 28-percent long-term capital-gains rate, as opposed to a 50-percent short-term rate," said Hannah Strasser, an associate analyst for D.L.J. Securities.

Mesa will have to pay about \$170 million in taxes at the short-term rate, compared with about \$300 million that it would have had to pay at the long-term capital gains rate.

Penn Central, for its part, does not pay any taxes because of its tax-loss carry-forward, she said, adding, "It's a good deal for both sides."

Penn Central is a diversified producer that emerged in 1978 from the reorganization of Penn Central Transportation Co.

Gary Schneider, an analyst for Bear, Stearns & Co. in New York, said that Penn Central would have received only \$30 million if it had simply returned the warrants to Mesa. He also noted that Penn Central would remove the burden of the 14-percent interest it was obliged to pay for the notes.

Elf Expects Profit to Rise In First Half

Reuters

PARIS — Elf Aquitaine's consolidated profit in the first half of 1984 will be about 1 billion francs (\$120 million) higher than the 2.78 billion profit it had in the first half of last year, the chairman, Michel Pequeureux, said Wednesday.

Speaking to reporters before a shareholders meeting, Mr. Pequeureux added that Elf's first-half results are always better than the second half's, and cautioned against "multiplying by two" to get a forecast of the group's full-year profit.

Elf had consolidated profit of 3.73 billion francs in 1983.

Mr. Pequeureux attributed the improvement in the first half of 1984 to better results in Elf's expanding activities in the United States and in its money-losing chemical and refining and distribution sectors.

Belsberg Seek to Buy Up to 49% of Blue Bell

Reuters

WASHINGTON — An investment group led by the Belsberg brothers told the Securities and Exchange Commission Wednesday that it is seeking clearance to buy up to 49 percent of the outstanding common stock of Blue Bell Inc., a jeans and apparel maker.

The group consists of First City Financial Corp. Ltd. of Vancouver, Canada, and First City Trust Co., an affiliate, both controlled by the Belsbergs. It holds 906,700 Blue Bell common shares, or 9.2 percent.

Disney Buys Greeting Card Company

The Associated Press

BURBANK, California — Walt Disney Productions, battling a takeover attempt by Saul Steinberg, the New York financier, has agreed to buy the third-largest greeting card company in the United States, it was announced Wednesday.

The agreement calls for Disney to buy Gibson Greetings Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio, the parent of Gibson Greeting Cards Inc., in a stock swap worth up to \$344.5 million.

It was the second acquisition announced by Disney in three weeks that will dilute the Disney holdings of Mr. Steinberg's New York-based Reliance Financial Services Corp. Disney also announced that it has completed its purchase of Arvida Corp., a land development com-

pany based in Boca Raton, Florida, in a \$200-million tax-free stock swap.

Disney said it issued 3.3 million new shares to Arvida, which was owned by its top management and the wealthy Bass family of Fort Worth, Texas.

Disney announced three weeks ago that it had signed an agreement to buy Arvida.

Disney said it will issue between 4.6 million and 6.4 million new common shares to buy Gibson.

The Arvida and Gibson agreements would increase the number of Disney shares outstanding by between 16.8 percent and 19.8 percent. Before the Arvida purchase, Disney had 34.7 million shares outstanding, and Mr. Steinberg had a 12.2-percent stake in the company.

U.S. Car Makers Post Rise in Sales

New York Times Service

DETROIT — New-car sales in the last 10 days of May rose 19.1 percent from the same period in 1983 on a daily selling rate basis, the major manufacturers have reported here. The daily rate of 37,582 was the highest for the period since 1978.

Sales of domestically produced cars reached an annual rate of 8.6 million, which is the highest rate this year. The annual rate for imported cars was 2.4 million, and the combined rate of 11 million vehicles was the highest since January 1980, when it was also 11 million.

Sales of imported cars were also strong in the month, totaling 242,572 units, with some of those sales figures estimated.

Coffee Organization Backs Plan to Increase Availability

Reuters

LONDON — The International Coffee Organization's executive board said Tuesday that it had agreed on measures to increase the availability of coffee, the price of which has risen recently to its highest price in seven years.

The ICO, which uses a combination of quotas and prices to control the market, agreed to release immediately the one million bags of coffee still unsold under the quotas for the April-June quarter.

It also decided to make available immediately the fourth-quarter

quota, excluding two million bags normally retained in case of quota reductions.

Shipping delays and a shortage of high quality Brazilian and West African coffees have been blamed for the price rise, which began after drought in West Africa and heavy rainfall in Brazil reduced last year's harvest.

The group also decided Tuesday that any shortages declared by countries unable to meet their quotas would be made up for by other exporters.

IFINT

Société Anonyme
Registered Office: Luxembourg - 2, Boulevard Royal
R.C. Luxembourg B-8734

Payment of Dividend

The annual general meeting of shareholders held on June 6, 1984 resolved to pay a dividend of U.S. \$1.00 per share for the year ended December 31, 1983.

Since an interim dividend of \$-50 per share was paid as of December 15, 1983, a final amount of \$-50 per share has to be paid. Such final dividend will be payable, subject to the laws and regulations applicable in each country, starting June 23, 1984, against surrender of coupon no. 13 of the share certificates dated October 25, 1983 at the offices of the paying agents listed below:

- in Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg;
- in Italy: all the leading banks;
- in Switzerland: Credit Suisse;
- in France: Lazard Frères & Co.;
- in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank;
- in Great Britain: S.G. Warburg & Co. and Lazard Brothers & Co.;
- in Netherlands: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank;
- in Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambert.

Repurchase of Shares

The Board of Directors decided that it would be in the best interest of the company to repurchase up to 2,700,000 of its own shares, coupons no. 14 to 39 attached, at a net price of U.S. Dollars 24.50 per share.

The above mentioned repurchase price has been documented, among other things, by a report on a valuation as of December 31, 1983, made by the company's independent auditors.

Shareholders who wish to sell their shares to the company should make to the company an irrevocable offer in writing either directly to the company's registered office or through the principal paying agent:

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Such offer must be accompanied by the share certificates, coupons no. 14 to 39 attached, together with payment instructions. The company will not accept any offer for which no share certificates will have been deposited.

The period during which the offer is to be made is from June 12, 1984 to July 2, 1984.

If less than 2,700,000 shares have been offered, the company will repurchase all the shares so offered.

If more than 2,700,000 shares have been offered, the offers will be reduced proportionately, except that offers made by holders of less than 10 shares will be entirely accepted. Shares so tendered in excess will be returned, free of charge, to the tendering shareholders.

The listing of the shares on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange will continue throughout the offer period and Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. will accept tender offers through the Stock Exchange at the above mentioned conditions.

Payment of the repurchase price will be made to each seller in U.S. \$, value July 5, 1984 by transfer in accordance with the instructions contained in the written offer or by cheque.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

New Day or False Dawn?

(Continued from Page 9)

cautions companies are his favorite in the second group.

"First there was hardware, then software," he noted. "Now it's computer applications — the systems concerned with utilizing computers effectively and efficiently."

The second favored group is capital goods, based on the belief by the banks economists that the "worldwide economic upswing is not over." Stocks the bank is buying here are Cummins Engine, Colt

Industries, General Electric, Ford and Eastman Kodak.

"But these I would buy and then take my profits relatively quickly," he advised. "As for high technology, it's more for the long term. Investors should be patient."

Litton Industries is a conglomerate stock he believes will be on the "upswing for the next five years." Consumer-related favorites are Dart & Kraft, Campbell Soup and Bristol-Myers. He also said hospital management stocks appear to be becoming attractive again.

Branson Shifts His Attention to New Airline

(Continued from Page 9)

smoke and avoids Virgin's six clubs.

Mr. Branson's 85-percent share of privately held Virgin is valued at about \$200 million.

Lately, he has spent most of his time thinking about Virgin Atlantic — so named, like his other businesses, because he has never run an airline before. He says he learned only recently what "load factor" and "passenger-seat miles" mean.

Virgin Atlantic is, in some respects, a reincarnation of Laker, the first trans-Atlantic discount. Passengers are to pay about \$175 for a one-way ticket from London to New York and \$166 from New York to London, and watch pop videos and Virgin Group movies.

They are to fly with a several Laker veterans, including the chief pilot and the general manager. The company has received British clearance and is expecting approval soon from the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board.

Virgin Atlantic is also an incarnation of a dream of California lawyer Randolph Fields: British Atlantic Airways, which never made it off the ground. After failing to obtain British approval last year for an all-business-class trans-Atlantic service, Mr. Fields visited Mr. Branson and came away with guarantees that the Virgin Group would finance the new airline. In

return, the Virgin Group received a 75-percent interest in the airline, named Virgin Atlantic, and Mr. Fields retained 25 percent and chairmanship of the airline.

In the publicity blitz leading up to Virgin Atlantic's June 22 inaugural flight, Mr. Branson has been viewed as the brash upstart, much as Sir Freddie Laker was.

In fact, Virgin is hardly an underdog. Already it is taking reservations at a rate of 1,200 a day, and analysts say its flights, along with those of People Express, could account for one-fifth of all New York-London travel this summer. Like People, it plans one round trip a day. Mr. Fields said Virgin has sold 20,000 of the 45,000 seats available for summer.

Mr. Branson's risk is relatively low. His initial outlay for control of the airline was small, and he will lease one Boeing 747-200 aircraft for \$4 million a year from a consortium of banks. He plans to lease a second next year.

Mr. Branson expects Virgin Atlantic to add about \$25 million in revenue and \$3 million to \$4 million in profit to the Virgin Group's earnings this year. The company expects after-tax earnings of about \$9 million and revenue of \$250 million.

Whatever the outcome of Mr. Branson's venture into air travel, Virgin will remain essentially a pop

music company, deriving half its revenue from record production and 20 percent from retail record outlets and the rock and jazz clubs.

It has been Simon Draper, a longtime friend who now owns 15 percent of the group, who has been most instrumental in signing Virgin's most successful rock acts — the Sex Pistols, the Human League, Phil Collins, Genesis and this year's phenomenon, Culture Club.

With its most recent recording, "Colour by Numbers," alone, Culture Club and its leader, Boy George, have sold nearly eight million albums. That has been a major reason why Virgin sold more records in Britain last year than its much larger competitors, CBS and EMI.

Virgin has had its lean years, too.

In 1980, when the record business dropped off worldwide, Virgin Records suffered severe cash-flow problems, and a fifth of its 50 employees were laid off. Later that year, Virgin started Event, an entertainment and city listings magazine. It folded within a year, and Mr. Branson says he lost \$700,000.

But the years since have brought one big act after another. Now Mr. Branson is planning a rock-video cable television channel, and found \$45 million from investors to back his film division, which will produce the screen version of George Orwell's "1984" late this year.

Such success has led Virgin to consider an initial public offering of 10 percent of its stock, although Mr. Branson says that "the idea of board meetings horrifies me."

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed
6 June 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the cooperation of some funds whose assets are held in the following countries: (A) — Australia; (B) — Belgium; (C) — Canada; (D) — Denmark; (E) — France; (F) — Germany; (G) — Greece; (H) — Hong Kong; (I) — Italy; (J) — Japan; (K) — Korea; (L) — Luxembourg; (M) — Netherlands; (N) — New Zealand; (O) — Norway; (P) — Portugal; (Q) — Singapore; (R) — Spain; (S) — Sweden; (T) — Switzerland; (U) — Taiwan; (V) — United Kingdom; (W) — United States; (X) — West Germany; (Y) — Yugoslavia; (Z) — Other.

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Asian Securities	High	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR (MMS)						
Spot 1st 1-month swap 3M/90						
USD	76.99	76.99	76.99	76.99	76.99	0.00
EUR	147.76	147.76	147.76	147.76	147.76	0.00
GBP	194.76	194.76	194.76	194.76	194.76	0.00
JPY	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
CHF	77.11	77.11	77.11	77.11	77.11	0.00
HKD	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	0.00
SGD	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	0.00
THB	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	0.00
USD/SGD	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	0.00
EUR/USD	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	0.00
GBP/USD	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	0.00
JPY/USD	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
CHF/USD	77.11	77.11	77.11	77.11	77.11	0.00
HKD/USD	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	0.00
SGD/USD	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	0.00
THB/USD	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
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EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
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GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00
JPY/THB	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00
CHF/THB	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
HKD/THB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
SGD/THB	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00
THB/SGD	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00
USD/THB	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00
EUR/THB	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
GBP/THB	5.30	5.				

Industrials

[illegible]

Est. Sales	Prev. Sales	1,472
Prev. Dry Ocean Int.	14,437	up 128

CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)					
1,000 bbl., dollars per bbl.					
31.70	31.59	Jul	32.54	32.67	32.59
31.70	32.50	Aug	32.68	32.73	32.62

[illegible]

SP COMP. INDEX (CME)						
points and cents						
1990	148.00	Jan.	154.41	151.30	151.70	155.25
128.75	151.25	Sep.	154.04	157.00	154.25	157.75
179.00	154.00	Dec.	152.20	155.00	151.40	159.30

Notation: Below Index: A220

VALUE LINE (COSTS)						
postpaid costs:						
100.00	100.00	Jan	174.00	175.00	175.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	Feb	177.00	177.00	177.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	Mar	177.00	177.00	177.00	+0.00
Pre-Paid Costs: 2.901						
MYSE COMP. INDEX (MYSE)						
postpaid costs:						
100.00	100.00	Jan	91.00	91.00	91.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	Feb	91.00	91.00	91.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	Mar	91.00	91.00	91.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	Apr	91.00	91.00	91.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	May	91.00	91.00	91.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	Jun	91.00	91.00	91.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	Jul	91.00	91.00	91.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	Aug	91.00	91.00	91.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	Sep	91.00	91.00	91.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	Oct	91.00	91.00	91.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	Nov	91.00	91.00	91.00	+0.00
100.00	100.00	Dec	91.00	91.00	91.00	+0.00
Pre-Paid Costs: 2.901						
Pre-Paid Costs: 2.901						

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Prev. Consolidated Close	5478.000

Tables include the nationwide price
line to the closing on Wall Street

UP TO THE GUNNING ON WALL STREET

[illegible]

The Skanska Graveler 6000

In millions of Swedish Kronor

Assets

Current Assets:

Cash in hand and bank

Receivables

Properties classed as current

Fixed assets:

Other receivables

Shares and participation

Machinery and equipment

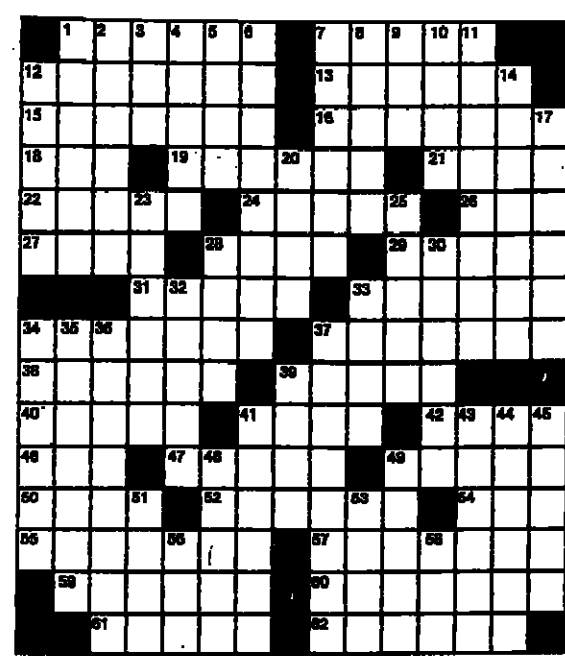
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Total

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The Group Gross Billings in 1983—MSEK 12,159

Skanska International
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Tel: +46 40 14 40 00
Telex 32247 skanska s



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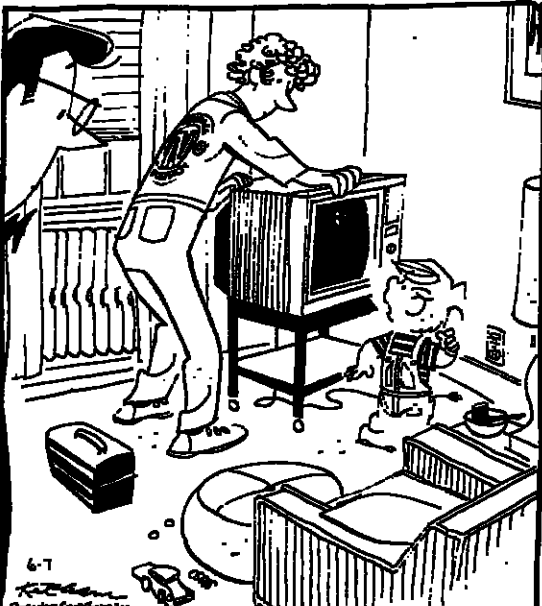
1 Always, to Anthony
7 "Bellefleur" author
12 Conflict
13 Toys
15 Surrounding
16 Subject of "Born Free"
18 Nigerian native
19 Seat of the Kuomintang since 1949
21 Vaulted recess
22 Like the media, at times
24 Summons
26 Female lobster
27 Once, once
28 Henri's father
29 Rectify
31 Unaccompanied
33 Origin
34 Slight
37 Cad
38 Ryan and Coe
39 Iranian coins
40 Embellish
41 Type of chair
42 Etc.'s relative
43 Morning moisture
47 François's farewell
49 Cigar type

DOWN

1 Melancholy
2 Rush-hour weapons on subways
3 Year in reign of Edward the Confessor
4 Devotion
5 Best or Millay
6 Tactless
7 Secular person
8 Type of coat
9 José's uncle
10 Alcohol lamp
11 He's often seen with a crook
12 Ship of the "Yellow Stain"
14 Basic quality
17 A ham, sometimes
20 Litz, O.G.
23 Eastern gazer
25 Asian capital
26 Coloratura Lily
28 Soprano
30 Patrice
32 Blackmore heroine
33 Overcharge
34 Hero of a Lully opera
35 With 1 Across, Marine Corps motto
36 Bloomed
37 Premolar tooth
39 Bassoon or oboe
41 Chemical compounds
43 Clan cloth
44 Toscanini
45 Windblown
46 Tactless
48 More arid
49 Vaindas of the N.E.L.
51 Destroy
53 Assuage
54 "some other name"
55 Jublet
58 Arab garment

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BEDIP
ESTED
VIKONE
LEPQUA

WHAT IT WAS WHEN THE PRISONER ESCAPED.

Now arrange the coded letters to form the answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Yesterday's Jumble: WHAT HABIT BROUKE EGOSM
Answer: What nut who caught a cold must have been—HOARSE & BUGGY

WEATHER

EUROPE			ASIA		
High	Low	Clouds	High	Low	Clouds
Algeria	13	29	14	24	10
Amsterdam	13	29	14	24	10
Athens	13	29	14	24	10
Berlin	13	29	14	24	10
Bombay	28	32	14	24	10
Buenos Aires	28	32	14	24	10
Calcutta	28	32	14	24	10
Canton	28	32	14	24	10
Cebu	28	32	14	24	10
Colon	28	32	14	24	10
Hankow	28	32	14	24	10
Hong Kong	28	32	14	24	10
Kobe	28	32	14	24	10
London	13	29	14	24	10
Manila	28	32	14	24	10
Medan	28	32	14	24	10
Osaka	28	32	14	24	10
Shanghai	28	32	14	24	10
Singapore	28	32	14	24	10
Tokyo	28	32	14	24	10
Yokohama	28	32	14	24	10

PEANUTS



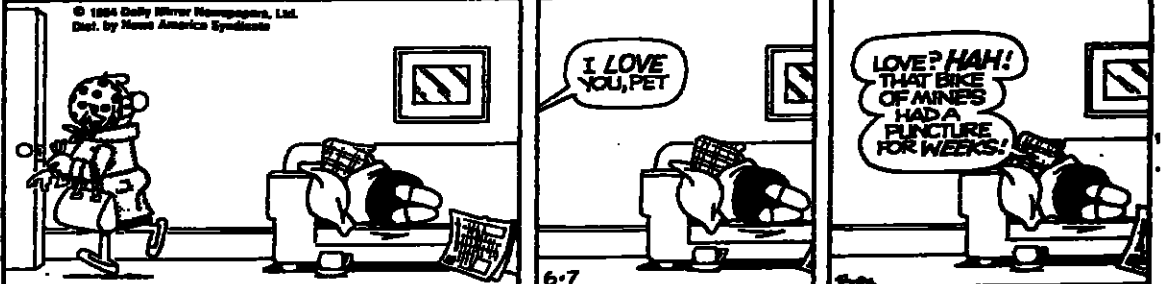
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Canadian Stock Markets

Toronto			Montreal		
High	Low	Change	High	Low	Change
1000 Common	1000	0	1000 Common	1000	0
1000 Preferred	1000	0	1000 Preferred	1000	0
1000 Bonds	1000	0	1000 Bonds	1000	0
1000 Stocks	1000	0	1000 Stocks	1000	0
1000 Futures	1000	0	1000 Futures	1000	0
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1000 Services	1000	0	1000 Services	1000	0
1000 Healthcare	1000	0	1000 Healthcare	1000	0
1000 Technology	1000	0	1000 Technology	1000	0
1000 Media	1000	0	1000 Media	1000	0
1000 Telecommunications	1000	0	1000 Telecommunications	1000	0
1000 Transportation	1000	0	1000 Transportation	1000	0
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Amsterdam

Amsterdam			Frankfurt		
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BOOKS

WIRED: The Short Life and Fast Times of John Belushi

By Bob Woodward. 461 pp. \$17.95.
Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Ross Thomas

THIS is a long, long story, almost clinical in its detail, about the short life of a fat, funny actor and drug addict who died of an overdose on Sunset Boulevard, alone in the Chateau Marmont Hotel, and right in the middle of a \$1.85 million play-or-pay movie deal. It's the story of John Belushi and I believe every sad word of it.

Bob Woodward has written this intriguing, cautionary biography of Belushi in a cool, not quite flat tone that makes it all the more depressing and even chilling. He also has employed a clipped, sometimes staccato style that is both controlled and occasionally ironic. The result is something like having Sergeant Joe Friday, at his most dispassionate, telling you the facts he has gathered in the course of 267 interviews.

It was Cathy Smith, the aging rock groupie and small-time drug dealer, who on March 5, 1982, administered Belushi's last injection—the one that made him forget to breathe.

John Belushi was born in 1949 of immigrant Albanian parents in Wheaton, Illinois, the same town where, coincidentally, Woodward was born. Belushi was co-captain of his high-school football team and an all-conference middle-linebacker. Although interested in acting, he saw little chance of ever pursuing it because of his parents' rocky financial condition.

But in 1967, with the help of his high-school drama and speech teacher, Belushi landed a job in summer stock. From there, he eventually worked his way into Chicago's Second City comedy troupe whose alumni include such stars as Mike Nichols, Elaine May, Joan Rivers and Alan Alda. After that came the big break on NBC's "Saturday Night Live."

And with the big break came the inevitable fame and eventually the big money that enabled Belushi to buy the drugs and rent the townhouses—and purchase, among other things—the summer residence of former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. There was even enough money to hire an ex-Secret Service agent whose principal assignment was to keep drugs away from his employer.

At the end of his life, Belushi was spending anywhere from \$40,000 to \$75,000 a month. He needed, Woodward estimates, "an annual income of somewhere between \$500,000 and \$1 million" to maintain his life style for himself and his family.

Belushi made seven movies in all, but only "Animal House" was a true blockbuster. Paramount had guaranteed him \$1.85 million to star in a film that had something to do with both California winemaking and the theft of diamonds. It was to be called "Noble Rot," but the screenplay Belushi turned in was said to be awful and just before he died, the studio was desperately trying to convince him to star instead in a film version of Alex Comfort's "The Joy of Sex."

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Belushi in "Animal House."

Almost everyone agrees that Belushi had enormous talent. He also had enormous appetites—for food, drugs, alcohol, music and people. He apparently knew everyone in the show business world—at least everyone who liked to frequent the after-hours joints and private drinking clubs that opened around 4 A.M. and catered to Belushi and his entourage of fellow actors, punk-rock musicians, Playboy playmates, singers, comedians, all-around partyers, and sometimes even his patient and long-suffering wife, Judy Jacklin Belushi, who had been his high-school sweetheart.

John Belushi apparently never wanted to go home—and sometimes didn't for days on end. He kept himself high on cocaine, his drug of choice, and brought himself down with alcohol and Quaaludes. Few could keep up with him and not too many tried—certainly not Barbra Streisand or Carly Simon or Robin Williams or Robert De Niro, to name only a few of those whom he considered to be his friends.

In recounting the actor's short life, Woodward has a tendency to smother you with facts—down to how many grams of cocaine were bought on certain long ago nights, and how much he paid for the drugs. Although no great fan of Belushi as a film actor, I thought no great fan of Belushi as a film actor. I thought no great fan of Belushi as a film actor. I thought no great fan of Belushi as a film actor.

John Belushi was a marvelous talent to many and a loathsome man to a few. The Hollywood studio executives, those who had the power to say yes or no, put up with Belushi and his tantrums and his rages and his vanishing acts not because they particularly liked him, but because he had this immense talent, which they thought could be translated into enormous profits.

That year it

Wilander, Lendl in Semifinals; Top Men's Seeds Vie for Crown

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The top four men's seeds will battle it out for places in Sunday's final of the French Open tennis championships.

On Wednesday, No. 4 seed Mats Wilander of Sweden came from behind to knock out defending champion Yannick Noah of France and

advance to a Friday semifinal match against Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl, the No. 2 seed who defeated Andres Gomez of Ecuador, 6-3, 6-7 (5-7), 6-4, 6-3.

The 19-year-old Wilander, who lost to Noah in the 1983 final after becoming the youngest ever titlist a year earlier, needed 3 hours and 35 minutes to eliminate the sixth-seeded Noah, 7-6, 2-6, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3 in a titanic battle on Center Court at Roland Garros Stadium.

Wilander found the lines with his passing shots just in time to recover from a 2-1 deficit and down Noah. To open the final set of a classic battle between baseline Wilander and Noah's attacking, serve-and-volley game, the Swede broke service and held for a 2-0 edge. He broke again in the final game as a disheartened Noah missed one of his patented leaping backhand volleys and exited feebly with two unforced errors.

"It's very tough to be confident at that point, and I knew when he won the third game that it wasn't over," said Wilander.

Wilander, who has reached the semifinal round the past three years, said it was a moral victory Noah after losing the 1983 title to him.

"It's important because I'm still in the tournament, and it shows I can beat Noah in his own stadium, which I didn't do last year," he said.

He added that Noah probably played a little better last year, when he beat Wilander in straight sets.

Noah said he tired after the third set and could no longer reach Wilander's passing shots. "I spent too

much energy in the first set," Noah said.

"I missed two or three break points, and that's what I lost my chance."

"After three sets I was tired, and probably a little bit slower, and he seemed to be in good shape to take advantage of it."

"To be honest," said Noah, "if I'd lost the third set in last year's final you might have seen a very similar match to today's."

The error-ridden Lendl-Gomez encounter was a trial of patience for both players and spectators.

Lendl took few chances and provided even fewer thrills, while Gomez produced his usual mixture of breathtaking winners and astonishing errors.

Lendl, still without a grand slam title, won the first set by virtue of a single service break but dropped the second despite appearing in total control.

Gomez, seeded seventh, had trouble with cramps in the third set, dropping his serve at love in the 10th game when his mobility was hampered.

They swapped service breaks at the start of the fourth set, and Lendl finally got the crucial break-through in the eighth game before serving out at love for the match.

Friday's other semifinal will send John McEnroe, the top seed, against No. 3 Jimmy Connors in a battle of U.S. left-handers.

Connors, even after more than 100 tournament victories, is spurred by the fact that the French Open is the only grand slam tournament he has never won.

"They're really throwing the kids at the old man these past few days," joked Connors, 31, after his straight-set quarterfinal victory over Swede Henrik Sundstrom on Tuesday.

Since his second-round victory over Briton John Lloyd, Connors has played and beaten two teenagers and the 20-year-old Sundstrom.

"I enjoy playing the young guys," Connors said. "I try to stay on top of them and not let them take over my spot. I'm prepared to stay out there for as long as it takes," Connors said.

Of his match with McEnroe, Connors said: "We've beaten each other on everything in the past. We haven't played a major tournament on clay for a long time. My chances are as good as his."

McEnroe has gotten past the quarterfinals here for the first time, but knows the task facing him. "Jimmy returns serve so well that I can't count on that," said McEnroe, whose first serve has been devastating here.

McEnroe and Connors are tied 12-12 since they first met in 1977 and they have not faced each other on clay in five years.

McEnroe admits he has problems playing Connors on this surface.

"Every time we play on clay I lose to him," said McEnroe. "I'll just stick to my game."

The women's semifinals, to be played Thursday, will pit top-seeded Martina Navratilova of Czechoslovakia and second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd against unseeded fellow-American Camille Benjamin.

Victory over Mandlikova on Thursday and whenever she meets in Saturday's final would put Navratilova, the winner here in 1982, among an elite group.

Only four players — Don Budge, Rod Laver (twice), Maureen Connolly and Margaret Smith Court — have won the grand slam, consecutive titles at the French, U.S. and Australian Opens and Wimbledon.

But Mandlikova is the only player to beat Navratilova this year, and the 22-year-old Czech feels she can end the favorite's aspirations.

"We always have close matches, and I'll try to change the pace, which she doesn't like," said Mandlikova.

"I will be happy if she doesn't get the grand slam." (AP, UPI, Reuters)

Boycott Subdues E. Germans

By William Drozdzak
Washington Post Service

ERFURT, East Germany — The packed stadium, strangely silent during last weekend's national track and field championships, resounded with joy as

Marita Koch broke the tape, clinching another dazzling performance by East Germany's 1,600-meter women's relay team that knocked more than three seconds off its own world record.

The crowd lapsed back into a sullen torpor and when it finally spilled into the neighboring streets it offered quiet testimony to the widespread disappointment here that such exploits would not be reproduced before a world audience at the Los Angeles Olympics.

For East German athletes, the dismay over the boycott is poignant and personal. Behind the thin facade of support for the government decision to follow Moscow lies a sense of futility about years of arduous training, voided during the best of international events and client finishes to some distinguished careers.

Udo Beyer, who holds the world record in the men's shot put and was a solid bet to win the gold medal, grimaced when asked about the boycott and said that when he heard the news, "All I could do was to sit down and take a deep breath."

Marita Koch, the world champion sprinter who was expected to wage a fierce duel with Evelyn Ashford in the 100 meters, stoically defended the official view that the U.S. organizers could not give sufficient guarantees to protect East German athletes from harassment by extremists.

She seemed to feel more awkward in discussing her future. "I will probably stop running in 1986," said Koch, a 26-year-old sprinter, "and that means I will not participate in another Olympics." She started to explain how she had surprised herself by coming within three hundredths of a second of a world record in the 200 meters on Sunday, then turned and walked away.

The anger and bitterness toward the boycott decision, an inevitable one given this country's strict adherence to Soviet policy,

also were reflected in reports that parents of the athletes walked out of a recent meeting in Leipzig intended to convince them of the dangers their children would have encountered in Los Angeles.

The parents were said to have complained that the 1984 boycott and the likely political troubles facing the 1988 Games in Seoul would leave their children bereft of motivation to endure the highly rigorous training scheme that has made East Germany a dominant force in swimming and track and field.

The single-minded national zeal attached to East Germany's sports program is often described as this country's answer to America's quest to land the first man on the moon.

Children as young as 2 are carefully screened and channeled into events that may best suit their physiques and aptitudes.

Boarding schools take 6-year-olds and give them long-term training programs adapted to

their specialties, with basic academic courses taught almost in extracurricular fashion.

An intensive grooming in doctrinaire socialist politics is included in the training regimen.

The 35th national championships, which concluded Sunday and were supposed to have served as the Olympic trials, unfolded in a highly charged atmosphere of anti-U.S. vitriol and frequent expositions to justify the boycott.

East German sports representatives have gone to great lengths in explaining to the athletes that they faced serious risks of physical harm from rightist fanatics in Los Angeles. One athlete said he was told he would have to run through a gamut of extremes who would make it highly dangerous for him even to reach the arena to participate in his event.

In terms of official rhetoric, the East German decision to withdraw from the Games is not described as a boycott but rather as "nonparticipation in the name of peace and security."

He may, however, hold a tactical advantage in the Belmont because he could turn out to be the lone front-runner if the colt can get away from slow fractions, he might be able to steal the race.

Gate Dancer, the colt who wears earmuffs and a satchel of other corrective equipment, is coming off a track-record Preakness score but he had everything his own way in that race. Racing over a Fimlico surface that was extremely fast and favored horses on the rail, he benefited from a blistering early pace and by staying in the good pack on the rail, he ran a strong race. Did he suddenly find himself? He had been unable to win in his six previous stakes races.

Play On, the Preakness runner-up, is one of the few colts without a sports history. He is lightly raced and improving. Never worse than second in five career starts, he ran well in the Preakness in his first start around two turns. Few horses are ready to go a mile and half in only their sixth career start, but no trainer seems more suited to the task than Billy Turner. He got Seattle Slew to win the 1977 Belmont in only his eighth career start, and sent out Play On to win the Withers of a 12-week layoff.

Coax Me Chad surprised the world by finishing second in the Derby and has not raced since. The rest of his record is dismal. Trainer Ronnie Warren's work with Coax Me Chad is unorthodox: The colt gallops three miles a day and rarely works out. If nothing else, he will be fit to cover the Belmont distance.

Back Bay Barrister won the Peter Pan easily, but his time of 1:50 for nine furlongs was distressingly slow and his competition less than mediocre. He is lightly raced, and his best outings do not put him close to the favorites.

Morning Bob is intriguing. He began this year as about the sixth-ranked colt in Stephens' stable and the trainer always voiced a pretty low opinion of him. But the colt has won three 1984 stakes races and looked good coming from the



A gritty Mats Wilander, rallying to victory in five sets, dethroned champion Yannick Noah.

Belmont Picture Intriguingly Cloudy

By Steven Crist
New York Times Service

ELMONT, N.Y. — More divisional champions have won the Belmont Stakes than the Kentucky Derby or the Preakness. But this year, "The Test of the Champion," as Belmont Park bills the race, seems more a test of whether any of these 3-year-olds are even of championship caliber.

There is no Triple Crown on the line this time, making the race a rematch between the Derby winner, Swale, and the Preakness winner, Gate Dancer. Swale beat Gate Dancer by 5 1/2 lengths in Louisville and Gate Dancer beat Swale by 6 1/2 lengths in Baltimore. No one is confident about predicting or betting on the outcome of the rubber match.

Coax Me Chad, the Derby runner-up, and Play On, the Preakness second, are back, as are the victors in two major Belmont prep races, the Peter Pan Stakes (Back Bay Barrister) and the Pennsylvania Derby (Morning Bob). These six colts are the class of the race, although they will be challenged by up to a half-dozen others whose owners apparently think anything can happen.

Considering the spotty form of the favorites, they may be on the right track.

Swale is as vivid an example as racing can offer of a colt who runs hot and cold. In six starts this year, he has alternated heavily victories in major races with dismal performances in apparently easier spots. His best races are more than good enough to win this Belmont, but there is no reason to predict a good effort other than by the illogical theory that his on-off pattern calls for a victory this time.

He is a real headache because it seems the harder and more carefully he is trained, the worse he runs. His trainer, Woody Stephens, was pleased that the colt went a slow mile in 1:41-2/5 in his major Belmont workout Saturday, and he is predicting a victory for the son of Seattle Slew. But there is still a strong argument to be made that even Swale's victories were unimpressive scores over weak opponents.

Gate Dancer, the colt who wears earmuffs and a satchel of other corrective equipment, is coming off a track-record Preakness score but he had everything his own way in that race. Racing over a Fimlico surface that was extremely fast and favored horses on the rail, he benefited from a blistering early pace and by staying in the good pack on the rail, he ran a strong race. Did he suddenly find himself? He had been unable to win in his six previous stakes races.

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Morning Bob is intriguing. He began this year as about the sixth-ranked colt in Stephens' stable and the trainer always voiced a pretty low opinion of him. But the colt has won three 1984 stakes races and looked good coming from the

clouds to win the Pennsylvania Derby. Stephens had been trying to arrange for the colt's sale all spring and finally did, for \$1 million, in a deal that took effect the morning after that victory.

Morning Bob's disadvantage is his penchant for dropping 15 to 20 lengths off the pace, a dangerous style in the Belmont. Although it is the longest of the Triple Crown races, the slower early pace often

keeps front-runners going longer while requiring stretch-runners to make up too much ground. That is the problem faced by Silent King, Pine Circle and Wind Flyer, who could not get close down the stretch of the Derby or Preakness.

Of the others considered likely starters, Exotic seems the likeliest long shot. The son of Exeter won only 1 of 10 starts last year, but is 2-for-3 as a 3-year-old.

Secreto Wins English Derby

By Reuters

EPSOM, England — Secreto, ridden by Christy Roche, outpaced favored El Gran Senor in the closing stages to win the 205th Derby Stakes in a photo finish here Wednesday.

Secreto, a 14-1 shot trained in Ireland by David O'Brien, matched 11-to-8 El Gran Senor stride for stride to the line to win by inches. Stewards later overruled an objection that El Gran Senor, ridden by Pat Eddery and trained by O'Brien's father, Vincent, was interfered with during the stretch run.

Third past the line was 66-to-1 shot Mighty Flutter, ridden by Brian Roche. At Talah (250-to-1) finished fourth.

Secreto, owned by Luigi Magni, is a bay colt by Northern Dancer out of Betty's Secret. The runner-up was also sired by the U.S. stallion.

The early pace was made by Cataldi, who led the 17-horse field for most of the first half of the 1 1/4-mile race. By mid-point, At Talah had taken over and led the way into Tattenham Corner.

Eddery made his move with a little more than a quarter-mile to go, pushing El Gran Senor to the front in search of a record-equaling seventh derby triumph for Vincent O'Brien.

But the anticipated runaway never materialized as Roche coaxed a powerful challenge from Secreto and the two horses battled it out for the 227,680 (£314,200) first prize.

11-year-old Secreto won his first victory at Epsom. He trained Assort to triumph in the 1982 French and Irish Derbys.

Baseball Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
Toronto	51	33	.607
Seattle	47	39	.548
Calgary	46	40	.535
San Diego	45	41	.523
Los Angeles	44	42	.512
Minnesota	43	43	.500
Chicago	42	44	.488
Philadelphia	41	45	.477
San Francisco	40	46	.465
Atlanta	39	47	.453
St. Louis	38	48	.441
Washington	37	49	.429
Montreal	36	50	.418
Baltimore	35	51	.406
Detroit	34	52	.395
Cleveland	33	53	.383
Pittsburgh	32	54	.372
Indianapolis	31	55	.360
San Francisco	30	56	.349
Los Angeles	29	57	.337
Chicago	28	58	.326
Philadelphia	27	59	.314
San Diego	26	60	.303
Atlanta	25	61	.291
St. Louis	24	62	.280
Washington	23	63	.268
Montreal	22	64	.257
Baltimore	21	65	.245
Detroit	20	66	.234
Cleveland	19	67	.222
Pittsburgh	18	68	.211
Indianapolis	17	69	.200
San Francisco	16	70	.188
Los Angeles	15	71	.177
Chicago	14	72	.165
Philadelphia	13	73	.154
San Diego	12	74	.142
Atlanta	11	75	.131
St. Louis	10	76	.119
Washington	9	77	.108
Montreal	8	78	.096
Baltimore	7	79	.085
Detroit	6	80	.073
Cleveland	5	81	.062
Pittsburgh	4	82	.050
Indianapolis	3	83	.039
San Francisco	2	84	.027
Los Angeles	1	85	.016

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Baseball Leaders (Continued)

4 Blue Jay Homers Defeat Tigers, 8-4

United Press International

DETROIT — Willie Aikens, Ernie Whit and Alfredo Griffin hit home runs in a six-run fourth inning that powered the Toronto Blue Jays to an 8-4 victory over the Detroit Tigers here Tuesday night.

The victory moved the Blue

